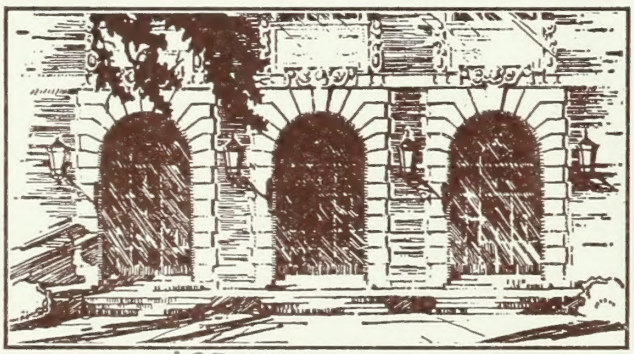

NOTICE

AT LEAST ONE OF THE EDGES OF THIS MAGAZINE HAS BEEN LEFT UNTRIMMED, BECAUSE OF AN EXTREMELY NARROW MARGIN.

HERTZBERG-NEW METHOD, INC.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Use Silage To Stretch A Short Winter Hay Supply

_____ county dairymen who don't have enough hay this winter can stretch their supply by feeding more silage, buying extra hay or feeding more grain.

But, whatever method you use, don't change your feeding program abruptly, warns Farm Adviser _____. It's better to make a slight feeding adjustment now than to change suddenly just before pastures are ready to graze.

_____ says feeding more silage is usually the best way to boost a short hay supply. Three pounds of silage will replace one pound of hay.

Increase the grain mixture to at least 15 to 16 percent of total protein when substituting corn silage for a high proportion of hay. You won't need to change the grain ration when feeding legume and grass silage of the same quality as the hay.

If you don't have silage, you should probably buy additional hay if it is available at a reasonable price. Look for leafy, early-cut hay--it may have twice the feeding value of poor-quality hay.

In replacing hay with grain, remember that two pounds of ground shelled corn is worth about three pounds of average alfalfa hay.

Also remember that there is an upper limit to the amount of hay that grain can replace. Make sure your cows get at least three-fourths to one pound of hay or hay equivalent per day for every 100 pounds of body weight.

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JEO:mfb
1/6/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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JMO:mfb
1/6/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

List Steps For Mastitis Treatment

Every cow in a dairy herd is a "lady." When she is treated as such, she is less likely to catch mastitis.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, recommends that dairy farmers use the following mastitis prevention and control program. He says that, far from pampering an animal, such a program makes sense in dollars and cents, for healthy animals are productive animals.

Deep bedding should be used to decrease the chance of injury to teats and udders. Anything that may bruise or injure the udder, such as high door sills, should be eliminated.

The cow's teats and udders should be washed and dried immediately before milking.

Milking equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after each milking. And farmers should wash and dry their hands after milking infected cows. Mastitis can travel to healthy cows on unclean hands or equipment.

The strip cup or strip plate should be used daily to find infected cows. When infected animals are found, they should be put at the end of the milking line.

In addition, the California Mastitis Test can be used to screen milk each week, detecting cows with inflamed udders. This test

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Diet Steps For Mastitis Treatment

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-more-

material along with directions for its use can be obtained from the local veterinarian.

Milk samples from all cows in the herd should be examined in a local veterinarian's laboratory or in a state diagnostic laboratory. Laboratory tests are very sensitive and will detect early mastitis infections that strip tests sometimes miss. In addition, laboratory tests can identify the particular agent causing the infection.

All replacements that are purchased should be examined for mastitits before being introduced into a herd. In a mastitis-free herd, it is most desirable to raise replacements.

A program should be set up for treating infected cows. Professional help for both prevention and control is desirable. But 95 percent of mastitis prevention and control responsibility rests with the dairy farmer.

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1/6/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cheap Chicks Don't Cheep Long

The saying, "cheap chicks don't cheep long," is well worth remembering when buying chicks, advises S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois extension poultry specialist.

He emphasizes that poultrymen planning to buy chicks should get the best they can obtain. Although good chicks usually cost more, they return more in dollars and cents.

Before buying chicks, consider the following points:

1. Type of production: With today's competitive market, poultrymen must raise chicks for either eggs or meat. An "in-between" bird does not return as large a profit.

2. Breeds: Illinois consumers prefer white-shelled eggs. Most markets will pay a premium for them, so most Illinois farmers should choose a white-egg layer. Leghorn-type hybrids and Leghorn strain crosses generally have been most suitable for Illinois.

3. Strain: Most of the well-known strains are good. Each one, however, has its good and bad points.

Look for a strain that will perform best under your farm's environmental and management conditions. And make sure it's a high egg-producing strain! It's impossible to get top production from a poorly bred hen.

4. Cost: Buy quality, not price. How much you pay varies, because costs of producing eggs vary from farm to farm.

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Here's a simple, though not completely accurate, way to estimate how much to pay: Assume that for every egg produced you can net one cent above cash costs. Then, for every additional cent spent for a chick, an extra egg would be needed.

5. Sexed or straight-run chicks: Buy sexed pullets in order to use labor and rearing facilities most effectively. Only rarely can farmers profit from raising egg-type cockerels. Competition from commercial broilers is too great.

6. Where to buy: Don't be misled by advertising, high-powered salesmanship or fancy catalogs. Buy from a sincere, reliable salesman. He should represent a respectable, service-minded hatchery and a progressive breeder.

Choose a hatchery that follows rigid sanitation and disease control programs. All chicks should come from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean stock.

Last of all, buy from a nearby source. This prevents chicks from being chilled, overheated or starved as a result of shipping.

7. When to order: Place orders several months in advance of delivery date. Then the hatcheryman can plan his hatching schedule, and you can get the chicks when you want them.

Farmers planning to start chicks next spring should order them now.

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PAC:mfb
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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Tour of Lamb Feeders Planned for January 28

Sheep producers in _____ county can see some up-to-date and progressive lamb-feeding operations by attending the Northern Illinois Lamb Feeders Tour January 28.

The group will assemble at 9:45 a.m. at the farm of L. D. Carmichael, Jr., north of Rochelle. The farm's exact location is 1/4 mile east of the junction of U. S. 51 and Illinois 64, in the eastern part of Ogle county.

The tour will feature visits to five farms. Many kinds of feeder lambs and different feeding, management and marketing programs will be seen and discussed.

Besides the Carmichael farm, other farms to be visited include Fred Willrett, Malta; Leonard Rich, DeKalb; John Bridger, Clare; and William Heggemeier, Kirkland.

A luncheon stop will be made in the area of Sycamore and Kirkland.

Farmers who would like an outline of the tour can get one from their farm adviser. Or they may write to H. G. Russell, Livestock Extension Specialist, 326 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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1/13/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Same Beef Herd But Costs Differ

URBANA--A beef cow herd may or may not be profitable for a farm. To help weigh prospects of success, here are some guides from W. N. Thompson, University of Illinois agricultural economist. He gives three ways of figuring costs.

Farmer A figures his feed costs according to the value of the grain, protein and mineral and the expense of harvesting hay and pasture. He makes no other charge for the hay and pasture because he reasons that they wouldn't be used otherwise. He already has the buildings and labor supply, so he makes no charge for them. He doesn't figure any interest on his cattle investment. The result is that his income would exceed his costs by an optimistic $87.68 per cow. That's assuming the fed calves sold for about $23.50.

Farmer B decides that if he didn't feed the hay and pasture to the cows, he could sell it, feed it to other livestock or rent the pasture. His cost tally also includes depreciation and other fixed costs on machinery and equipment, and interest on his cattle investment. He doesn't include building or labor costs, since his buildings are adequate and he won't have to hire extra labor. His income would exceed costs by $4.02 per cow.

Farmer C includes all those costs and adds housing costs plus $1.00 an hour for labor. He also wants the herd to carry some of the general farm expenses--those costs that cannot be charged directly to any one crop or livestock enterprise but that must be paid in some way. His income prospects are a $37.12 loss on each cow. Or he would need to market the fat calves at $28.50 to meet all the costs he included.

Farmer C's method seems to be the most thorough, says Thompson. But the other two examples may also make sense in a short-term operation where no extra capital or labor is needed. The important thing is to include all costs that seem to be appropriate for your farm, he says.

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1/14/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

The Costs of Mastitis

Mastitis can cost more dairymen more money in more different ways than any other disease they are likely to encounter.

University of Illinois veterinarians say inflamed udders and abnormal milk are the first signs of mastitis. They are also the signal to start counting mastitis costs.

A mastitis infection can cause an animal's milk production to drop 20 percent or more. But the cost only starts here.

Mastitis often decreases the length of lactation. In addition, it is a contagious disease that can move rapidly through a herd. It takes time and money to treat infected animals. The cost of medicines and discarded milk can run as high as $12 per month per cow, not to mention the cost of the farmer's time.

For example, the cost of discarding the milk from a single average producer will be just over four dollars per three-day period. This figure is based on average Dairy Herd Improvement Association production of 10,265 pounds per year and an average 305-day lactation period.

Mastitis shortens the productive life of the cow through formation of hard, fibrous tissue in the udder or shrinking of the milk-producing tissue. DHIA records showed that nearly 10 percent of all dairy animals removed from herds had udder trouble caused primarily by mastitis.

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Non-producing cows are an added expense. The cost of maintaining an animal continues whether or not it is producing. In addition, replacements are needed when non-producers are sold. The breeding and production potential of the replacement may not equal that of the original animal.

Strict, proved management practices and early diagnosis and proper treatment are two ways in which the farmer can either prevent or control mastitis. Prevention and control measures do cost money, but the alternative disease costs are much higher.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Culling Is Key to Dairy Profits

Dairymen may earn more money with fewer cows if they use a production record system to cull cows that aren't making a profit.

One of every three cows in Illinois does not produce enough to return a profit on the feed and labor she requires, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Production records are the only sure way to cull. In 1958, all cows in Illinois produced an average of 7,050 pounds of milk. The average cow on Dairy Herd Improvement Association test produced 10,265 pounds.

_____ points out that much of this increase is due to good culling with production records.

Three record-keeping programs are available to Illinois farmers. The Standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler and Weigh-a-Day-a-Month programs are all part of the National Cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement Program. _____ has information on these programs for interested dairymen.

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1/20/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

"1960 Beef Cattle Feeding Suggestions" Ready

Copies of the "1960 Beef Cattle Feeding Suggestions," one of the handiest pamphlets a cattleman can have, are now in Farm Adviser _____'s office.

This 25-page pamphlet is chockfull of information any cattle producer will need during 1960. It lists wintering rations, pasture rations and drylot fattening rations for different age groups of cattle. Even "emergency" rations are suggested.

Space and equipment needs and amounts of feed required for feeding programs are outlined.

In addition, the pamphlet gives answers to often-raised questions concerning hormones, pelleting, all-in-one silages and protein and liquid supplements.

The pamphlet was prepared by University of Illinois livestock extension specialists H. G. Russell, G. R. Carlisle, D. E. Walker and T. R. Greathouse.

Farm Adviser _____ will be happy to give a copy free of charge to anyone dropping by his office. It's located at _____ _____.

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1/20/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Calves Gain Well on Silage

Research indicates that dairy calves will develop normally when fed silage as their only source of roughage.

The trick is to make sure they receive enough grain to provide energy needed for growth, explains _____, _____ county farm adviser.

_____ says good-quality hay is usually recommended for dairy calves. But calves fed grass-legume or corn silage will grow as well as those fed good-quality hay if dairymen provide grain for energy.

This is welcome news for farmers using automatic feeding programs, since hay doesn't work as well as silage in a mechanized feeding operation.

_____ says a simplified calf starter and silage fed free choice up to a maximum of four pounds per head per day will fulfill the average calf's energy needs.

Replace the calf starter with the regular herd grain mixture when calves are four months old. Continue feeding two to four pounds of grain a day until calves reach one year, because they won't eat enough silage to meet their energy needs. Feed yearlings only enough grain to keep them growing well.

_____ points out that silage should be fed to the limit of appetite twice a day. Always remove left-over silage before each new feeding, because it molds quickly when exposed to air.

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HDN:mfb
2/24/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Sorghum On Yield March

URBANA--Grain sorghum yields climbed to 115 bushels in University of Illinois trials last season.

And yields won't stop there, predicts P. W. Watkins, U. of I. agronomist. Unlike corn, hybrid sorghum appears to have a good way to go before physical factors put the brakes on yield power built in by plant breeders.

Two years of data from the central Illinois test plots in Mason County show these hybrids as leaders: NK 230, DeKalb D-50a, RS 650, Texas 620 and RS 590. Other varieties that did well last season are P.A.G. 515-S, Steckley R-108, Frontier 400-C and P.A.G. 435-S.

Top yields in the sandy-soiled Mason County plots were 50 bushels an acre in 1959, some distance from the 100-bushel class but, even so, corn was making about 25 bushels in nearby fields. Watkins feels sorghum's real place at the moment is on droughty soils--sands and claypans--where it often outyields corn by 40 to 50 percent.

In the east-central trials in Champaign County, top yields ranged from 100 to 115 bushels. Leading hybrids from four years of testing are DeKalb D-50a, Texas 620, RS 610, Texas 660 and Texas 611. Those that were not in the four-year averages but that did well last season are DeKalb F-63, P.A.G. 515-S, Frontier 400-C and Steckley R-104-A.

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In southern Illinois trials in Pope County, the four-year leaders are RS 610, DeKalb D-50a, RS 650 and RS 501. The following deserve mention on the basis of last year's tests: Frontier 400-C, NK 140, NK 210, P.A.G. 425-S, NK 135 and DeKalb D-50a.

Watkins reports that grain sorghum hybrids outclassed common varieties by an average yield edge of 44 percent.

A soon-to-be-released experiment station bulletin gives complete details on the 1959 grain sorghum variety trials. It will be available from farm advisers or the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

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3/3/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Stilbestrol Still Beneficial; Still Approved

Farm adviser _____ _____ reassures cattlemen that stilbestrol is still one of the best feed additives they can use in their feeding program.

At the same time he explains that some cattle feeders are skeptical of stilbestrol after the recent publicity concerning chemicals in agriculture. The Pure Food and Drug Administration, however, still stamps its approval on this valuable feed additive.

As proof of stilbestrol's value, _____ cites 105 college tests that checked benefits of feeding stilbestrol orally. Research workers found that, for each dollar invested, stilbestrol, on the average, returned $11.57 in extra gain and feed saved.

_____, the University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county, also cites a U. of I. test. Beef cattle researchers gave steers a single 24-milligram implant that cost no more than 20 cents. This implant caused each steer to gain an extra 71 pounds during a 230-day feeding period.

In a second Illinois test, steers received two 24-milligram implants. Research workers gave the implants six months apart. This time each steer gained an extra 90 pounds over a 280-day feeding period.

These figures certainly indicate that feeders who fatten cattle up to choice grades should use stilbestrol.

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PAC:mfb
3/3/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Cabbage Maggot Outfoxing Entomologists

The tiny cabbage maggot is matching wits with entomologists, and so far he seems to be outfoxing them.

In some areas of Illinois and other states, cabbage maggots now resist aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin and heptachlor--every insecticide entomologists have so far prescribed for their control.

This news comes from W. H. Luckmann, research entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey. He warns that cabbage maggots may therefore have a merry time devouring roots of their favorite crops, namely, radishes, cabbages and turnips.

These crops are major ones in northeastern and southwestern Illinois. Last year in Cook county alone the pesky cabbage maggot destroyed about 50 percent of the turnip crop.

Discussing a brighter note, Luckmann reports that organic phosphates would probably stop the cabbage maggot for a while.

But the Federal Food and Drug men have not approved organic phosphate-type materials for control of cabbage maggot. Why? They are not yet sure whether cabbages, turnips and radishes grown in soil treated with organic phosphates are safe to eat.

One organic phosphate, diazinon, may receive official approval before this summer. Therefore vegetable growers should be alert for such an announcement in newspapers or crop magazines.

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Meanwhile Luckmann suggests that cabbage growers might screen their hotbeds or greenhouses when they grow transplants. This would at least keep the cabbage maggot fly from infesting cabbage, allowing growers to transplant "clean" cabbages.

Luckmann points out that, if growers had cabbage maggot trouble last year, they can probably expect real trouble this year. The same is true for growers whose neighbors had trouble with resistant maggots in 1959.

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PAC:mfb
3/9/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Records Point Up Loafers

Not many farmers would put up with a tractor that's hitting on only half of its cylinders. Yet many dairy farmers keep dairy cows that aren't carrying their full load.

The difference, of course, is that the tractor usually coughs, sputters or otherwise lets its owner know that it isn't on its best behavior.

Not so with some dairy cows, explains Farm Adviser_____. A cow that isn't producing enough to pay her feed bill may appear as pretty and smooth looking as her more prolific stablemates.

What can the dairyman do to make sure he isn't caught with a bunch of "loafers"?

Best answer to the problem lies in systematic culling, _____ explains. And the only way dairymen can cull accurately is by keeping records on their herds. You can't always tell by looking.

There are three dairy record-keeping systems available to Illinois dairymen. They are the Weigh-A-Day-A-Month, Owner-Sampler and Dairy Herd Improvement Association plans.

All three are part of the National Cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement program. Interested dairymen can get information on the three programs from _____.

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GWH:HDN:mfb
3/30/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Storing Wool Properly Brings Higher Profits

Wool stored properly means more money in the sheepman's pocket, states county farm adviser_____ _____.

He points out that many farmers store their wool until May. Then they sell it at one of the two Illinois wool pools. If the wool doesn't receive proper care, it can bring a disappointing price.

_____ offers these suggestions for properly handling and storing wool until May:

1. Keep the sheep clean and dry before shearing. Place hay and feeding racks so that the sheep can not get under them. This keeps chaff, straw and feed out of the fleece.

2. Keep the wool as clean as possible after shearing. Burry and seedy wool at last year's pool brought eight cents a pound less than the average price.

3. Store in a dry area. Storing wool in a moist room will cause it to become moldy and musty.

4. Tie the fleece with paper twine.

5. Tie the fleeces individually, since they are graded individually.

6. Remove tags from the wool and sell them separately.

The two Illinois wool pools will be held at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, Robbs, and in Peoria. Dates for the Dixon Springs pool are May 9-11, and for the Peoria pool, May 16-19.

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WEG:PAC:mfb
3/23/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Soybeans Go Narrow

"Gearing Up for Narrow-Row Soybeans" is a new circular available from the county extension office, announces farm adviser _____ _____.

It illustrates how farmers can switch from 40-inch rows to the narrower 21- or 28-inch rows. This is the surest way to increase present soybean yields, says the farm adviser.

Farmers already "geared up" serve as pictorial examples in the University of Illinois circular. Some plant narrow-row soybeans with a slightly modified grain drill. Others adapt a corn planter or use regular bean or beet planters.

For weed control, many simply rig up old corn cultivators for narrow rows. The rear-mounted bar type is about the easiest to adapt.

Harvesting is the same as always except that the combine picks up an extra row or two each trip. And this, says _____, accounts for the 15 percent extra yield farmers can expect from narrow-row soybeans. He hopes those interested will stop in for the circular and discuss how their equipment can be geared up to go narrow for the coming season.

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RFH:mfb
3/23/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Timber Grazing Not Worth The Risk

A leisurely walk through the woods may be "just what the doctor ordered" for most people. But it could mean lower production, sickness or even death for cattle, explains Farm Adviser _____.

Greatest risk for cattle or sheep feeding on timber pasture comes from poisonous plants. Jack-in-the-pulpit, pokeweed, Dutchman's breeches, white snakeroot, oak leaves and acorns, black locust, buckeye and wild cherry are only a few plants that can harm cattle.

These plants make woodland grazing dangerous. And the benefits are by no means worth the risk.

Iowa researchers found that it takes 30 acres of woods to feed a single cow for six months. Wisconsin researchers showed that 40 acres of timber pasture will not yield as much forage as four acres of open, improved pasture.

The disheartening thing is that the timber fares no better than the livestock, _____ explains. Grazing promotes soil and water losses, destroys food and cover for most wildlife and slashes timber production to a minimum.

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4/6/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Cattlemen Should Watch For Bloat

Farm Adviser _____ _____ advises cattlemen to keep a sharp eye out for bloat as cattle start grazing legume pastures.

_____ points out that bloat is the leading noninfectious ailment of cattle in Illinois. Across the United States, bloat annually socks cattlemen for a 40- to 45-million-dollar loss.

There is no sure-fire method of stopping bloat. But careful management can certainly help.

Here are some steps the University of Illinois farm adviser recommends to ward off bloat:

1. Let cattle fill up with hay or straw before pasturing them on legumes.

2. Make sure that pastures contain at least 50 percent grass, since grasses do not cause bloat. If cows graze an all-legume pasture, have a nearby grass pasture available. Or let them have free access to dry roughages.

3. Give cattle grazing legume pastures 50 to 75 milligrams of antibiotics per head each day. Mix it with their salt or feed. _____ points out that antibiotics offer only temporary protection. Therefore, use them only for short periods when bloat dangers are greatest.

4. Instead of giving an antibiotic, you could put an emulsified form of oil into the drinking water.

-more-

5. If cattle on legume pastures receive grain, mix the grain with corn cobs, oats or some type of fat.

6. Do not take cattle off legume pastures at night. U. of I. studies indicate that cattle have less trouble with bloat if they stay on pastures 24 hours a day.

7. If cows are fed legumes in the form of green chop or soilage, add 1/4 pound of fat or oil per head every day. Use soybean oil, lard oil or some form of fat.

8. Watch cows closely for signs of bloat when they're first turned out.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Larger Incomes Depend on Volume and Efficiency

Farmers who want to make larger incomes must plan to increase efficiency as well as volume, suggests _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Adding to volume does not guarantee increased income or efficiency. The important thing is to make changes that are suitable for your farm. Here are some things to consider:

1. Specialize more. Reduce the number of enterprises and do a better job on the ones you keep. Take full advantage of your special skills.

2. Grow more intensive crops or increase livestock volume if your acreage is limited.

3. Use more fertilizer and lime to increase yields. But watch costs so that they won't go up more than returns from increased yields. Test your soil so that you will know what it needs.

4. Replace low-producing livestock with high producers to get more production on the same land with the same labor and equipment.

5. Substitute capital for labor if labor is limited and costly. Install materials-handling equipment, self-feed roughage, adopt minimum-tillage practices.

6. Substitute high-quality roughage for purchased high-protein feed.

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7. Keep informed on new developments in technology in both crop and livestock production.

8. Enlarge acreage by renting or buying additional land to lower unit costs of using equipment and labor.

9. Consider cooperative ownership or custom work to economically justify use of new large-capacity machinery and equipment.

10. Take advantage of price support programs and soil bank conservation reserve programs where they fit into your operation.

If none of these suggestions will fit your farm situation, then you may want to supplement farm income by work off the farm. If you can't do this, then you may be better off to get out of farming completely.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

NJVGA 1960 Projects Announced

Projects and activities of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association for 1960 were announced today by _____ _____ county farm adviser.

The NJVGA is an organization for young people interested in fruit and vegetable production. It promotes and sponsors several educational projects. Anyone between 14 and 21 years can participate.

This year's projects include the (1) production and marketing contest, (2) demonstration contest and (3) judging, grading and identification contest.

The production and marketing contest stimulates and encourages youngsters interested in growing and marketing horticultural crops. It requires detailed records of production practices, costs, profits and marketing methods. Any 4-H member may enter his garden project in this contest.

The demonstration contest requires participants to verbally explain verious production practices. This includes items in soil fertility, crop and soil improvement methods and marketing procedures for fruits and vegetables.

The judging, grading and identification program is the NJVGA's oldest contest. It covers the identification of vegetable varieties, diseases, insects and weeds. Participants must also learn to judge vegetables on the basis of their quality and condition.

State winners in the judging and demonstration contests will represent Illinois at the national contest in December. The national contest will be held in conjunction with the NJVGA convention in Colorado Springs December 4-8, 1960.

Interested young people can get more details on project requirements from _____. Or they can write to Illinois NJVGA Chairman N. F. Oebker, Vegetable Crops Building, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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4/13/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

U. of I. Hosts Dairy Judging, Showing and Fitting School

All 4-H and FFA members interested in dairying will want to attend a dairy cattle fitting, showing and judging school at the University of Illinois in Urbana Saturday, April 30.

The school starts at 10:00 a.m. in the U. of I. stock pavilion, according to Farm Adviser _____.

_____ says dairy specialists will demonstrate proper methods for clipping cows and heifers for show. They also will discuss foot trimming and give a demonstration on proper show ring procedures.

Later 4-H'ers and FFA boys attending the school will be asked to judge and place two rings of cows and two rings of heifers.

_____ says milk will be available at the stock pavilion, but those attending should bring their own lunch.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

(Special to Farm Advisers: This article by M. B. Russell was prepared for the April 16 issue of Prairie Farmer. We thought you would like to have it for use in your own county information program)

EFFICIENT CORN PRODUCTION
How To Make Money With Your 1960 Crop

By M. B. Russell
Head, Department of Agronomy
University of Illinois

The prediction that corn prices in 1960 will show little if any improvement makes it more necessary than ever for farmers to reduce production costs per bushel. Only by increasing the spread between production costs per bushel and selling price can farmers obtain more net income from a given production. Or, to earn a given net income, a wider spread between cost and price will mean that fewer bushels need to be produced.

Efficient production leads to more net income per bushel. It will enable a farmer to earn a satisfactory income without overproducing total bushels.

If all farmers would strive for lower production costs per bushel, they could achieve more desirable levels of net income. At the same time, they could hold total national corn production down and thereby not add to surpluses.

A large part of corn production costs per acre are about the same regardless of yield. So practices that increase yield per acre will usually reduce the production cost per bushel and widen the profit margin. This effect is relatively less at high yields, however, and

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Dedicated to Tom Sakmyster. This article by H. R. Stowell was presented for the April 16 issue of Farmers Income. We thought you would like to have it now in the hands of your own county information personnel.

ECONOMIC CORN PRODUCTION
How to make money with high corn yields

H. R. Stowell
Head, Department of Economics
University of Illinois

The prediction that corn prices in fall will drop likely is by Agreement with it soon becomes clear that our farmers to reduce production costs per bushel. Only by increasing the average national production costs per bushel are multiple ways for farmers which can lower from a given production. So, to move a given net income, other areas farmers can and drive will mean that some farmers must to be growers.

Efficient production leads to more per income per bushel. It will enable a farmer to earn a satisfactory income without overproducing corn towards.

If all farmers would adopt the lower production costs per bushel, they really achieve more income levels of net income. As the same time, they would hold total national corn production down and thereby not cut in profits.

A farm part of corn production costs per acre for most the same corn-yields of yield. It therefore that increase yield per acre will usually reduce the production cost per bushel and often be profit maker. This effect is relatively less at high yields, however, and

fails to operate at all if the added costs of producing the higher yields are too great.

Many factors influence yields and production costs. However, fertilization, plant population, tillage practices, seed, and weed control merit particular emphasis. The choices made and performance achieved on these factors will largely determine whether or not your 1960 corn crop is a money-maker.

FERTILIZATION: As corn prices decline, it is important to do some sharp pencil pushing. Soil tests, cropping history and all the judgment you can muster are important in deciding what yield responses from different fertilizer treatments are likely to be.

Do not automatically cut fertilizer use as prices and incomes decline. In fact, using more fertilizer may be the answer to prevent a narrowing of the margin between income and expenses. Plant food limitations may be a cause of high per bushel cost.

If you have built up large mineral reserves through past treatment, or if your soil tests indicate sufficient phosphorus and potassium, consider cutting back on these nutrients. But be careful--you may cut your income more than your costs.

Nitrogen is the fertilizer that is most likely to give profitable response for corn in Illinois, particularly when corn follows corn or some other non-legume crop.

Buy fertilizer in the form that you can get on the land most economically. Take into account quality, dealer services, conveniences and application cost.

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NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE: It takes corn plants to produce corn. Stand counts made in hundreds of Illinois fields at harvest time last year showed that low plant population was a major factor limiting corn yield on many farms.

To obtain a given stand will require planting 15 to 20 percent more seeds than you want plants per acre at harvest. For most areas in Illinois, a final stand of at least 14,000 plants per acre should be sought. For this you will need to plant about 17,000 kernels per acre.

On highly productive soils that have good moisture supplying power, you should aim for 16,000 to 18,000 plants per acre at harvest. This calls for planting at least 20,000 kernels.

In areas where insects are known to be a problem, treat with insecticides to prevent loss of stand.

With narrower rows, you can obtain higher stands without increasing crowding and plant competition in the row. A little extra time used in adjusting your planter to give desired planting rate is time well spent. Also check the planter performance occasionally in the field. Don't try to set a new speed record while planting.

TILLAGE PRACTICES: Too much tillage increases machinery costs, fuel and labor. It may result in undesirable soil compaction that limits water infiltration and restricts root development. Don't be too anxious to get into the field before the soil is completely dry. Let it dry off.

Before disking that corn field the second, third or fourth time, ask yourself, "Is this trip really necessary." Reducing tillage

-more-

operations before planting is one place where you definitely can cut costs without affecting yields. Yields may sometimes even increase.

PLANT HIGH-QUALITY ADAPTED SEED: Select a hybrid that has a good performance record in your community, one that stands well and has high resistance to diseases and insects. See your farm adviser or local seedsman or contact the University of Illinois for the latest information on performance of corn hybrids in Illinois.

WEED CONTROL: Weeds are serious profit robbers! Recent studies show that as few as six giant foxtail or one pigweed plant per foot of row may reduce corn yields 10 bushels an acre. Weeds may rob you of most of the profit from your corn crop.

Use good cultural practices and reinforce them with herbicide applications as needed. Where weeds are a major problem, the $2 to $5 cost of pre-emergence herbicide application will probably increase your profits.

Careful attention to the five major points listed above will help make your 1960 corn crop a money-maker. To be fully effective, these good practices all need to be combined with timely and careful field operations, especially at planting and at harvest.

Watch your crop during the season. If the corn borer population builds up, spray or dust to control them.

When harvest comes, see that your picker is well adjusted to prevent field losses. Don't leave your profit in the field.

Your farm adviser, vocational agriculture teacher, fertilizer dealer and local seedsman are all valuable sources of specific recommendations. Members of the agronomy staff at the University of Illinois are anxious to help you make sound choices in selecting the practices that will help you lower the per bushel costs of producing corn on your farm in 1960.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Rotational Grazing Boosts Pasture Use

Try daily rotational grazing this spring and summer if you want to graze more cows on each acre of pasture.

All you need is an electric fence charger, wire, insulators and posts, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Here's how it works:

Divide your pasture field into long, narrow strips about the size your herd will graze off in four or five days. Then use cross wires to move the herd to new forage within one of the strips each day.

Cows shouldn't back-graze for more than four or five days before they're moved to a new strip. Stock about 50 cows for each acre of fresh pasture daily.

Under such an intensive grazing program, droppings will probably need to be spread. Some dairymen report excellent results from using a piece of woven wire under a harrow with the teeth set in vertical position.

_____ says it's not uncommon to produce enough forage to carry two or more dairy cows on each acre of pasture by using this method of rotational grazing.

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HDN:mfb
4/20/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Transplanting Determines Whether Tomatoes "Do or Die"

Whether your tomatoes "do or die" this spring depends a lot on how they are transplanted.

If you transplant carelessly, they may die. But if you follow the suggestions of farm adviser _____ _____, chances are your tomatoes will do splendidly.

Here are six important transplanting steps that _____ suggests:

1. Transplant on a cloudy day or in the evening.

2. Handle plants with care. About an hour before transplanting, water the plants. Then block out roots of plants with a knife to get as much soil as possible with each root. Carefully remove plants from their containers, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Try to keep a ball of soil around the roots and keep the roots moist at all times when they are out of the soil.

3. Dig a hole large enough so that the transplanted plant sits slightly deeper than it grew in the seedbed. If you use tall, spindly plants, set them on an angle in the trench so they won't get in the way if they flop over. But _____ strongly discourages using such plants.

4. Use a starter solution to get plants off to a fast start. Use a high phosphorus starter fertilizer such as 10-52-17 or 10-50-10. Mix about two tablespoons in a gallon of water. If a regular starter

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fertilizer is not available, mix one cup of 5-10-5 or a similar fertilizer in 12 quarts of water.

5. Cover the roots with soil. Pack the soil firmly around the roots.

6. Protect plants from heat, wind and cold. Plant protectors (sometimes called hot caps) made of paper or plastic are available. They protect plants from spring frosts.

Homemade devices can be made from baskets, boxes or jars. _____ warns, however, not to leave protectors over plants longer than necessary. Remove or open the protectors during warm daytime temperatures so that plants receive fresh air. He says that in hot weather, protectors may also shade plants.

In conclusion, _____ says that by following these easy steps, "Not only will plants thrive better, but yield and quality will be better, too."

For more information, ask _____ for a copy of the University of Illinois Circular No. 816. It's entitled Illinois Vegetable Garden Guide.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

New Swine Manual for 4-H Club Members

Farm adviser _____ _____ announced today that he has copies of the new University of Illinois circular "Swine Manual for 4-H Club Members."

Club members enrolled in swine projects can pick up a copy from _____.

The manual is a guide for selecting, feeding, managing, and marketing swine for a 4-H project. Suggestions for feeding and taking care of the animals at livestock shows are also included.

U. of I. livestock extension specialist G. R. Carlisle and state 4-H staff member George L. Daigh prepared the publication.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Need Antibiotic Sensitivity Tests for Mastitis:

Dairymen treating mastitis with any handy antibiotic are usually making the disease just that much more costly, says Prof. Harry Rhoades, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Antibiotic sensitivity tests should be performed on milk samples from infected cows to show which antibiotic is most effective against mastitis. A large number of bacteria can cause this disease. These bacteria are weakened by some antibiotics and not by others.

Although dairymen may cure mastitis by using any available antibiotic, they are gambling. The antibiotic may only mask the disease, while the infectious bacteria continue to destroy milk-producing tissue.

Prof. Rhoades says these bacteria may become resistant to some antibiotics partly because they have lived through previous treatments. The sensitive bacteria will be weakened and then killed by the animal's natural body defenses. The resistant bacteria will live and shrug-off repeated doses of the antibiotic originally used.

When penicillin was first developed, it was very effective against mastitis. However, some mastitis bacteria, particularly staphylococcus, now appear to be highly resistant to this antibiotic. Penicillin treatment of such bacteria will have little or no effect.

In addition to having an antibiotic sensitivity test performed on milk samples, it is equally important for the veterinarian and the dairyman to determine the cause of the mastitis outbreak. Prof. Rhoades says it is only by pinpointing the factors triggering these infections that a mastitis prevention and control program can be effective.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Care for Breeding Bulls

The farmer's best insurance against barren cows is a complete physical and fertility check of herd bulls before the breeding season, says Dr. H. J. Hardenbrook, University of Illinois veterinarian.

Both yearling bulls and older bulls with several years of service should be checked. While the yearling bull's general breeding ability is less certain, one good season's production from a mature bull is no guarantee that production will be high the following season.

In addition, farmers should help keep the bull active and in good condition during the entire breeding season.

A yearling bull should gain from 150 to 200 pounds during the breeding season, while older animals should maintain their weight. However, Prof. A. L. Neumann, University of Illinois animal scientist, notes that it is not unusual for some highly conditioned yearling bulls to lose up to 300 pounds during the season.

Bulls of this type sometimes lack sex drive if put on pasture before they take off some weight. An animal that is fed a high concentrate ration and conditioned to show is seldom conditioned to do field service as a herd bull.

According to Dr. Hardenbrook, the rumen bacteria of a yearling bull fed a high concentrate ration are unable to handle a full grass ration. If the animal is suddenly taken off a concentrate ration and put on pasture, a period of adjustment is necessary. As a result the animal may be infertile one, two or even eight months.

Once the breeding season is under way, feeding yearling bulls a limited grain ration when they are on pasture may help them retain both their condition and potency. Prof. Neumann says any bulky concentrate, such as ground ear corn, oats or bran, fed at the rate of five or six pounds is valuable, especially during July and August when pastures are short.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cost of Protein Supplement Important in Rations

Cost of protein supplement in hog rations often spells the difference between merely breaking even or making a profit.

University of Illinois farm adviser _____ _____ advises farmers to consider two things when buying protein supplements: (1) whether or not the supplements are nutritionally sound and (2) how much they cost.

To illustrate these points, _____ cites two farmers.

Each farmer produced about 70 litters, and each marketed about eight pigs per litter. The two farmers received about the same price for their pigs.

For every 100 pounds of gain, Farmer A used 325 pounds of feed. Farmer B used 340 pounds. Yet Farmer B made $18 more money from every $100 worth of feed fed. This difference amounted to $1,500 more money in Farmer B's pocket that year.

Why did Farmer B make more money than Farmer A? He used a cheaper, yet still nutritionally sound, protein supplement. Farmer A paid twice as much for his supplement.

_____ points out that it's important that protein supplements contain all the nutrients necessary to offset nutrient deficiencies in farm grains. Some of these nutritionally sound protein supplements cost less than others.

Therefore Illinois hog producers should certainly shop around when buying protein supplements.

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5/11/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Shearing Contest

Boys who are top-notch sheep shearers now have a chance to prove their skills and also compete for college scholarships.

University of Illinois farm adviser_____ _____ announces that the Indiana State Fair will stage their first National Junior Sheep Shearing Contest this summer.

Each state is allowed to enter two boys. Illinois' two entries will be selected through a preliminary contest at the Illinois State Fair. The top two winners of this contest will enter the National Contest.

First prize at the National Contest is a $300 college scholarship. A $200 scholarship goes to the runner-up, and $100 scholarships to the third- and fourth-place winners. The Sunbeam Corporation is sponsoring the scholarships.

Judges will score contestants according to the speed and quality of their shearing job. Speed, however, accounts for only 20 percent of the total score.

Interested boys should contact _____ or their vocational agriculture teacher for more information.

To enter, boys must be between 16 and 20 years of age. Contestants of former National 4-H Shearing Contests are not eligible.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Requirements of Farm Lease Listed in New Circular

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has just published a new 16-page circular on "Farm Tenancy Laws in Illinois," _____ _____, the University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county, announced this week.

The new publication is written by N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law at the University. He points out that Illinois law does not require a written farm lease, but it is a valuable document to have when a dispute arises.

If a farm is rented under an oral lease, common law and custom normally control the operation of the farm. But these may not be suitable for a specific farm. Special oral agreements are often quite difficult to prove.

Krausz lists five legal requirements for a written lease:

1. Both parties must sign it. If the farm is owned jointly, all owners should sign. To cover possible death of one of the parties, it is advisable for all persons who have any interest in the land to sign the lease. But it is not legally necessary for the spouse of an owner or tenant to sign a lease to make it effective.

2. A definite period during which the farm is to be leased must be stated.

3. The property to be leased must be accurately described.

4. A landlord and tenant must be named.

5. The payment of rent must be provided for.

A good lease will also contain provisions for operating the farm and certain rights and duties of owner and tenant.

Copies of the new circular may be obtained from the farm adviser's office or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Circular Hits Pests in Fruit Plantings

A new circular from the University of Illinois gives orchard growers a helping hand against insects and diseases.

_____, farm adviser, reports that its 42 pages include a pest control schedule and suggested sprays for apples, peaches, apricots, pears, plums and cherries. Growers will also find a table giving residue tolerance of pesticides on deciduous fruits. A detailed rundown on how fungicides and bactericides should be used in a control program is another feature.

"Pest Control in Commercial Fruit Plantings," Circular 821, is the title to order it by. The farm adviser has a supply for mailing from his office at_____, or it can be ordered without charge from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Co-authors are Dwight Powell, U. of I. plant pathologist; Frank W. Owen, extension specialist in fruit crops; and R. H. Meyer, entomologist for the Illinois State Natural History Survey. The authors report that it "brings together the latest recommendations from the Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana Experiment Stations, the Illinois Natural History Survey and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Field-Day Schedule Announced

The University of Illinois Department of Agronomy has announced a series of field days at seven experimental fields throughout the state.

The events are set up to show research and testing behind crops and soils recommendations in Illinois.

_____, farm adviser, notes that the following field days should be of interest to area farmers:_____

_____.

Other field days on the June and July schedule are:_____

_____.

Tours begin at 1:00 p.m. At the field days of special interest to this area, the farm adviser lists these highlights in store for visitors: (Select those fields below that would interest farmers in your area.)

Newton, June 14: Corn plots will show the effects of a wide range of soil treatments including different levels of phosphate and potash applications. Continuous corn, continuous beans and corn-bean rotations are being compared. They have received varying amounts of nitrogen, and a cover crop has been included with some and not with others. Last year corn yields at Newton ranged from 30 to 124 bushels an acre, depending on soil treatment and rotation. Variety trials of various winter grains are also being run at the Newton experiment field. P. E. Johnson is the University of Illinois representative there.

Toledo, June 15: A wide range of soil treatments has been under way for many years. Some of them are suited to grain farmers and others to livestock producers. Visitors will also see a new experiment dealing with different levels of nitrogen on corn in a rotation of

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corn, corn, soybeans and wheat. The 1959 soybean yields will be reported on the basis of variety and row width. P. E. Johnson manages this experiment field.

Carlinville, June 16: Manure, crop residues, legumes, limestone, phosphate, nitrogen and potash are being tested in various combinations in a rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and mixed hay. Different legumes are also being compared as soil builders. Lester Boone is the University of Illinois representative.

Hartsburg, June 17: A rotation of corn, soybeans and wheat is being compared with continuous cropping. Several soil treatments are on trial in this experiment, now in its seventh year. Other things to see include studies of a four-year rotation suited to area livestock farmers and a four-year rotation adapted to grain farming. Hartsburg also features oat variety trials and an oat breeding nursery. Clifford Martin is the University representative.

Aledo, June 24: Experimenters are studying the possibilities of establishing spring-seeded alfalfa without a nurse crop. The rotation is corn, corn and alfalfa. Visitors will be able to check the progress of alfalfa that has been seeded in a pure stand following corn. Various rotation and fertilizer studies are also under way. Charles Gholson is the University representative.

Dixon, June 28: Experimenters are testing different ways of handling soybeans for soil improvement. They've plowed the beans under, used them for hay and used them for seed. The following corn crop measures the soil-building success of each method. Elsewhere, corn, corn, oat rotations are being compared on the basis of catch crop vs. no catch crop. They have skinned off the topsoil in another area and are studying the reclamation of badly eroded land. D. L. Mulvaney is the University representative.

DeKalb, July 8: This field near DeKalb is officially "The Northern Illinois Agronomy Research Center." Projects under way include crop variety comparisons, rotation and fertilizer tests and studies in chemical and weed control and in pasture management. One fertilizer experiment focuses on ways of applying superphosphate and potash to alkaline or high-lime soils. Another study on slightly acid soil uses two different lime levels to compare superphosphate and rock phosphate used separately and in combinations. Richard Bell is the resident manager.

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Face Flies Gathering Strength Again

Face flies that bombarded Illinois livestock for the first time last summer are gathering strength for a return invasion this summer.

University of Illinois county farm adviser_____ _____ warns that the first of these pests should show up around June 1.

Since face flies are so new to this area, entomologists have no hard-and-fast recommendations for controlling them. As soon as they appeared last summer, researchers at the Illinois Natural History Survey began studies to find more satisfactory control measures.

They have already completed several preliminary studies. But the chemicals and methods that these studies recommend have not yet been approved for livestock use.

Until these new control measures are approved, the entomologists offer these suggestions to discourage face fly attacks:

1. Dairy cattle. Use a repellent spray that contains tabatrex or R-326 with activated pyrethrins in mineral oil. Face flies cluster around the eyes and nose, so take a cloth and wipe the animal's face with the repellent. Do NOT spray the head.

2. Beef cattle. Backrubbers are the best bet for keeping face flies off beef animals. For best results, the backrubber should

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have a flap that will flop against the animal's face. Put the back-rubber in a gateway or other spot where cattle are sure to pass through.

Use 5 percent toxaphene with 5 percent tabatrex or R-326 in the backrubber.

Face flies like to congregate in the sun, on fences, barns and trees and even on short pasture grasses. If they're clinging to animals that enter barns or shady areas, they take off. But they lurk outside, patiently waiting for the animals to return.

The face fly's habit of clustering around the face is probably the easiest way to identify it. Its habit of pestering animals away out in pasture often distinguishes it from the house fly. The latter seldom strays far from barns.

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5/26/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Dry Period Important to Future Cow Production

A six- to eight-week dry period coupled with plenty of good feed is a "must" for top dairy cow production, explains_____, _____ University of Illinois farm adviser.

_____ says the amount of grain fed during the dry period should depend entirely on the cow's condition. Run-down cows may need as much as eight to ten pounds of grain a day--plus all the roughage they can eat.

In contrast, cows in good body flesh may need only good-quality roughage.

If the cow needs grain, keep on feeding her right up to calving time. And don't stop the grain after calving. One week after calving, boost grain feeding to meet her production needs and appetite. She should be getting her normal grain allowance two weeks after calving.

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Normal Growth Rate Important to Dairy Heifers

Try to keep your dairy heifers growing at a normal rate the year round if you want them to be full grown when they're about two years old.

University of Illinois farm adviser_____ says some dairymen let heifer gains slip during the pasture season. For best gains, heifers will probably need supplemental feed on pasture.

_____ points out that for normal growth Holstein heifers should make an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds; Brown Swiss, 1.4; Ayrshires, 1.3; Guernseys, 1.25; and Jerseys, 1.1.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

U. of I. Releases Bulletin on Sweet Corn

Commercial sweet corn growers will find a new University of Illinois bulletin a helpful reference.

Entitled "Artificial Drying of Sweet Corn Seed," the bulletin was written by W. A. Huelsen and W. N. Brown. It reports U. of I. research results concerning moisture and germination tests, drying and drying equipment and other studies.

Growers can pick up copies of this bulletin from_____ _____, the U. of I. county farm adviser.

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New Circular on Strawberry-Growing Released

A brand new University of Illinois circular presents just about every phase of strawberry production in Illinois.

The title is "Strawberry Growing in Illinois." Written by Chester C. Zych and Dwight Powell, it is aimed primarily for commercial growers.

The 56-page publication covers planting, management practices, marketing, insect and disease control and many other items that growers will find helpful.

They can pick up copies of this circular from_____ _____, the University of Illinois county farm adviser.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

County Farmers Participate
in State-Wide Demonstration Program

_____ _____ county farmers are participating in the
(No.)
field demonstration program sponsored by the agricultural extension service and the University of Illinois department of agronomy.

_____ _____,the University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county, reports these cooperators: (List names of farmers, type of demonstration plots and location of field).

The best time to see the differences in the plots will be about _____. (List dates for each type of demonstration
(date)
plot in your county and any scheduled field meetings.)

On-the-farm crop and weed control demonstrations are set up all over the state by farm advisers and cooperating farmers. The U. of I. department of agronomy supplies seed and materials for the plots. This year's program includes 53 oat demonstrations in 36 counties, 63 soybean demonstrations in 49 counties, 75 weed control plots in 50 counties, and 12 wheat and two legume demonstrations.

Summaries from each demonstration will be prepared by U. of I. agronomists and will serve as guides for farmers next year.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Spray Now For Bagworm Control on Evergreens

Home owners pestered by bagworms feeding on evergreens and deciduous trees should spray during June for best control.

University of Illinois Farm Adviser_____ _____ reports that bagworm eggs begin hatching in late May and early June. The worms are easiest to control while they are small. Therefore he advises spraying before July 1.

Here are several sprays recommended for bagworm control:

1. Lead arsenate: Use 1 tablespoon in one gallon of water. Or mix 4 to 6 pounds in 100 gallons of water.

2. Malathion: (50 percent liquid) Use 2 teaspoons to make one gallon. Or mix 1 quart in 100 gallons of water.

3. Malathion: (25 percent wettable powder) Use 1 tablespoon in one gallon of water, or mix 4 pounds in 100 gallons of water.

4. Toxaphene: (60 percent liquid) Mix 3 teaspoons in 1 gallon of water, or use 3 pints in 100 gallons of water.

_____ points out that malathion also controls any mites that might be present. But malathion may injure Cannert juniper.

He advises repeating the treatment if it rains shortly after applying the spray.

Bagworms are easily identified by the spindle-shaped bags they drag with them. Some home owners control these worms merely by plucking off the bags. This method is all right as long as the bags are destroyed.

-30-

PAC:mfb
6/8/60

pecial to Farm Advisers (Of special interest to central and northern counties.)

arm Materials Handling Field Days, June 28-29

Farmers interested in learning more about how they can quickly nd easily move forages, feeds and other materials will find some of the nswers at the Farm Materials Handling Field Days June 28-29.

This two-day program at Expositions Gardens in Peoria will eature working exhibits of automated dairy, beef, hog and poultry feeding installations. More than 75 manufacturers and distributors of aterials handling equipment have been invited to exhibit.

University of Illinois agricultural engineer Frank Andrew and gricultural economist Roy N. Van Arsdall will appear on the speaking rogram.

Similar programs in other states have attracted thousands of armers interested in power-moving grains, feeds and forages.

Agricultural extension services in nine counties are cooperating with the Central Illinois Light Company, Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Association, WMBD and Illinois Valley Farmer in sponsoring the event.

_____ _____, the University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county, suggests that this would be a worthwhile meeting for those interested in handling materials on their farms.

-30-

HDG:mfb
5/15/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Check Moisture Content of Legume Silage

Cattle feeders putting up grass-legume silage should carefully check its moisture content, advises _____ _____, University of Illinois county farm adviser.

Silage with more than 75 to 80 percent moisture will not produce satisfactory gains, points out _____. As two examples, he cites Illinois and Indiana tests. Steer calves received legume silage as their only wintering ration. These calves actually lost weight because the silage's moisture content was so high.

When workers added dry matter, however, the ration produced satisfactory gains.

If silage is too wet, farmers can increase dry matter in one of two ways:

1. Let the green material wilt in the field before ensiling it. This method works particularly well when silage is to be stored in an air-tight structure.

In a South Dakota test, yearlings gained about 2 pounds a day when they received a full feed of silage. The silage contained about 50 percent moisture. It had been stored in an air-tight silo.

2. Increase the dry matter by adding grain to the silage. Add the grain at either silo-filling time or feeding time.

U. of I. animal scientists have fed equal parts of high-moisture corn and third-cutting alfalfa ensiled together. This ration has produced gains of 2 1/2 pounds daily.

In another Illinois test, workers added four pounds of corn to a full feed of legume-grass silage. Steer calves receiving this ration have consistently gained about 1 1/2 pounds daily.

PAC:mfb
6/15/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Note: You may want to hold this story until a week or so before the field day in your area. A complete list of the field days is attached.

Swine Testing Station Announces Field Day

University of Illinois farm adviser _____ _____ announces that the _____ Swine Herd Improvement Association will stage a field day_____.

It will be held at the_____ Testing Station in _____ and begins at _____.

This field day gives hog producers an opportunity to see how the association has improved hogs through selective breeding based on performance testing.

A five-year record just released by the association shows that (1) backfat thickness was significantly reduced, (2) average daily gains increased and (3) feed efficiency improved considerably.

For more information on the field day, contact_____.

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PAC:mfb
6/22/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Insect-Free Storage Bins Can Increase Grain Profits

Insects lurking in grain bins may cause farmers a 10 percent grain loss this year.

They can check this loss by following the control program outlined below by University of Illinois farm adviser_____:

1. Clean up storage bins and all equipment used for handling grain. Also remove accumulations of old grain near bins.

2. Spray bins to kill insects that escaped during the clean-up. Some insects, such as the cadelle beetle, bore into bin walls. Only sprays will eliminate them.

Use either malathion at 1 1/2 percent concentration or methoxychlor at 2 1/2 percent concentration. For maximum control, apply 7 to 10 days before storing grain.

Only a premium-grade malathion may be used on or around stored grains. Do not use DDT as a bin spray--it's not approved for this use. Studies show that 70 to 80 percent of infestations are caused by insects already in bins when farmers dump in new grain.

3. Store only clean, dry grain. The moisture in stored wheat should never exceed 13 percent. Why? High moisture creates certain odors that attract insects. Clean grain seems to discourage their breeding.

4. Treat the grain itself as further insurance. Use a premium-grade malathion protectant spray or dust. Every farmer who stores wheat or shelled corn for two months or longer will find this

-more-

treatment profitable. Treat oats also when past experiences indicate that grain insects are a problem.

Malathion will be effective as a protectant on grain having a light infestation. But its main action is to protect clean grain against insect invaders.

If you use dusts, apply them to grain in the combine hopper. Apply liquids to the grain stream as it's elevated or augered into the grain bin.

Liquid applications are the least expensive and the least objectionable to elevator operators. Their control equals that of dusts. Re-treat the surface with a light amount during August to insure protection against the Indian meal moth.

Malathion is the most effective protective material available. And it is excellent to control Indian meal moth infestations. It remains effective for one season and sometimes even longer. Treated grain may be fed to livestock or marketed immediately.

Apply fumigants to grain having a moderate to heavy insect infestation or to grain that cannot be conveniently treated with malathion.

5. Reinspect grain at regular intervals; _____ suggests at least twice a month during the summer and once a month during the winter. Inserting metal rods in the grain mass helps to detect "hot" spots. High moisture or insects create these spots.

_____ emphasizes that all farmers storing wheat will benefit by following these control measures.

PAC:mfb
6/22/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Observe National Farm Safety Week June 24-30

Enjoy Farm Life--Practice Safety.

That's the slogan adopted this year to help observe National Farm Safety Week July 24-30, according to O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois.

The reason for National Farm Safety Week is to encourage rural people to learn and obey farm safety rules, Hogsett says.

Most farm accidents last year involved some violation of a "common-sense" safety rule. If we are to hold down the toll of farm accidents this year, every member of every farm family in Illinois must become familiar with the rules of safety in the home, at work, in traffic and at play. Then they must practice these rules every day of the year.

Unless extra precautions are taken, accidents will cause 14,000 fatalities and 1,250,000 disabling injuries, and 40,000 buildings will be destroyed by fire in the next 12 months.

Let's all observe Farm Safety Week the year round.

-30-

OLH:mfb
6/22/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Enlarging Farms Restrict Farming Opportunities; More Capital Required

The trend toward larger farms has reduced the number of farming opportunities for young people.

A study in the north central states indicates that, from 1945 to 1954, 31 percent of the farmers retired, died or took nonfarm jobs. But young farmers obtained only 16 percent of the available farms. The remaining 15 percent were taken over by operating farmers to enlarge their existing units.

As a result, only one farm youth in three was able to start farming. The other two had to find employment elsewhere.

When a young man does get started in farming today, he and his family face many difficult problems. To farm efficiently, he must obtain possession of adequate acreage as well as finance sizable and growing investments in machinery, equipment, livestock and other improvements. To handle a large-scale modern farm, he must also have high management ability. One-man farms may easily require a tenant investment of $15,000.

Agricultural research workers in the north central states have just completed a cooperative research study on opportunities for beginning farmers and how young families get started in farming. They have given special attention to those who get started without substantial assistance.

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Their findings have just been published in two publications. North Central Regional Publication 102, "Opportunities for Beginning Farmers," presents the over-all picture of trends in farm size, credit and available farms.

North Central Regional Extension Publication 8, "Getting Started and Established in Farming--With and Without Family Help," reports the actual tenure and financing plans used by beginning farmers. It points out arrangements for families who have only limited savings and other capital. It also reports on land contracts, labor-share leases, part-time farming and some newer methods for getting started and established in farming.

The publication stresses the need for building a volume of business adequate to permit efficient operation and at the same time provide sufficient income for family living.

Copies of these two publications are now available at the office of the farm adviser, _____ _____, your representative of the Agricultural Extension Service and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in _____ county.

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HDG:mfb
7/13/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Wildlife Conservation Camp Set for August 1-5

More than 80 Illinois 4-H'ers plan to attend the 1960 Wildlife Conservation Camp at the 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello August 1-5.

Area 4-H'ers attending are _____, son of _____, and _____, son of_____.

Educational as well as recreational, this wildlife camp gives 4-H'ers a chance to learn more about wildlife conservation in Illinois through class work and field observations.

The 4-H'ers will study timber management, farm pond construction and management, waterfowl management and ways to provide cover for wildlife.

Delegates will also have time for sports, crafts or tours of nearby Robert Allerton Park.

Main purpose of the camp is to help promote the 4-H wildlife conservation project throughout Illinois. University of Illinois staff members are in charge of the entire program.

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HDN:mfb
7/13/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

4-H'ers Warned To Have State Fair Entries In By August 1

University of Illinois Farm Adviser _____ today warned area 4-H and FFA members who plan to show livestock at the State Fair that their entries must be in his office by August 1. This holds true even if their county fair is held after that date.

The new policy stems from an advisory committee ruling last fall that prohibits blanket entries from counties that hold their county fairs after August 1.

It's now up to the 4-H members from these counties to send their entries to the farm adviser if they think their animals are of State Fair caliber.

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HDN:mfb
7/20/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

County Boy(s) To Attend Forestry Camp

_____ will attend the 1960 Farm Boys' Forestry Camp August 7-13 at Southern District 4-H Camp near West Frankfort.

_____ was selected as a result of his farm background and forestry project work. At the camp he will study tree identification, forest fire control, mechanical tree planting and lumber grading along with 59 other 4-H and FFA boys from all over the state.

Special features of the camp, which is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association, include tours of the forestry demonstration area and fire tower at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station and the wood utilization research area at Carbondale.

Campers will also have time for organized team competition in softball and volleyball and individual sports, including swimming.

_____ was selected for the camp by a committee including the farm adviser, local vocational agriculture instructors and Soil Conservation Service personnel. His local sponsor is _____.

W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, is director of the camp.

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HDN:mfb
7/20/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Face Flies Increasing In Northern Illinois

University of Illinois Farm Adviser _____ warns that face flies are increasing in _____ and other northern Illinois counties.

A recent check of cattle on pasture showed that face flies ranged in number from 2 to 25 per head, with an average of eight. With continued warm weather, these flies should become more numerous and troublesome.

The face fly is aptly named, for it clusters around the eyes and noses of dairy and beef cattle.

To control flies on dairy cattle, spray the animals' heads daily. Use repellent sprays containing tabatrex or R-326 in combination with pyrethrins. Special face-fly-repellent sprays containing these materials are available.

Farmers using these materials can expect a 60 to 70 percent reduction in the fly population.

For beef cattle, farmers should use a backrubber containing either DDT or 5 percent toxaphene in oil. Success with backrubbers depends on whether the animals can smear a liberal supply of chemical on their heads.

Backrubbers constructed with an outer layer of canvas, burlap or cloth, instead of metal, are best for this purpose.

Allow 30 days to elapse between this treatment and slaughter of the animals.

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PAC:mfb
7/20/60

Information Form Concerning Members of
The Agricultural Extension Council

Council Member: John Adams

Personal Information:

Married to the former Martha Hicks...three children: Benjamin, 16; Dorothy, 13; and Joe, 8...has farmed in Rural county 18 years out of 25 total farming years...farm located on R. 3 parallel to Slippery Rock Creek...Adams likes hunting and fishing.

Information About Farming Operation:

Owns and farms 800 acres...raises Hereford cattle, Berkshire hogs, 350 acres of corn, 150 acres of soybeans, oats, wheat, alfalfa and clovers...fattens 250 steers each year...market nearly 800 hogs... corn yields consistently average 95 bushels an acre...soybeans average 32 bushels an acre...farm noted for its sound conservation program.

Professional and Leadership Information:

President of Jaycees for three years...led United Fund drive... past chairman of county livestock and crop improvement committee and county fair committee...representative in State Legislature for two years...4-H leader...noted judge of Hereford cattle.

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Note to Advisers: Use a photograph if possible with each biographical sketch of a council member. You might want to run these stories in a series of one each week. Stories concerning other council members can follow the same pattern used in this story. Never release a story until the council member has approved it.

PAC:mfb
7/20/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Note: This is the first in a series of stories designed to acquaint _____ county residents with members of their agricultural extension council.

John Adams Begins First Year on Ag Council

by _____

University of Illinois County Farm Adviser

John Adams, a long-time county resident, brings 25 years of solid farming and leadership experience to the county agricultural extension council.

Adams joins six other county farmers beginning their first term on the council. They in turn join six members currently serving the second year of their two-year terms.

The council works closely with rural and urban people to develop and carry out a program in cooperation with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. In doing this, the council works with the farm adviser.

Adams and his wife, Martha, have farmed in Rural county for 18 years. They previously farmed in a neighboring county seven years. Three children, Ben, 16, Dorothy, 13, and eight-year-old Joe, round out the family.

Their picturesque farm on Route 3 parallels the winding Slippery Rock Creek. Adams owns and farms 800 acres. His 50 registered Hereford brood cows produce some of the outstanding registered stock in the state. Adams also boasts a fine herd of Berkshire hogs.

-more-

Every year he feeds out nearly 250 steers and markets some 800 hogs. He also raises 350 acres of corn, 150 acres of soybeans and wheat, oats, alfalfa and clovers. The corn consistently yields 95 bushels an acre, while the soybeans produce about 32 bushels an acre.

Adams is widely known for his sound soil and water conservation program. As a result, he plays host to hundreds of visitors every year.

Few men can match his record in community and county leadership. He has served as president of the Jaycees for three years and led the United Fund drive one year. Several years ago he chairmanned the county fair and the county livestock and crop improvement committee. A noted judge of Hereford cattle, he has also spent considerable time as a 4-H Club leader.

Adams considers the two years he spent as a representative to the State Legislature "extremely interesting and rewarding." "After the youngsters grow up, I plan to spend a little more time in politics," he says with a grin.

Adams pursues several hobbies, but says, "I like hunting and fishing best of all."

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PAC:mfb
7/20/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Note: Attached is a complete list of sheep sold at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale on July 16, 1960. At the bottom of the story is space to list names of persons from your county who bought sheep at the sale.

Local Sheepmen Buy at Urbana Sale

A yearling Hampshire ewe brought the top price at the recent Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale at the University of Illinois, July 16.

Howard F. Schlesinger paid $210.00 for the ewe, which was bred and raised by the U. of I. department of animal science.

Another Hampshire consigned by the U. of I. sold for the second highest price in the sale--$150.00. This handsome yearling ram sold to Larry G. Gutterridge, Oakwood.

A Suffolk ewe and another Hampshire ram each sold for $145.00, the third highest price in the sale. John Trapp and son, Georgetown, sold the Suffolk to Stephen W. Bedford, Lincoln.

Julia Allen, Lake Zurich, bought the Hampshire from Clarence Rincker, Stewardson.

The price for the 72 head sold averaged $64.06. Eleven Suffolks brought the highest average price--$85.45. Four Cheviots ranked a close second--$85.00.

Twenty-three Hampshires sold for an average of $72.50. Some 10 Shropshires averaged $62.25. Other breeds and their sale averages were Southdown, $48.33; Rambouillet, $42.50; Dorset, $41.25; Corriedale, $37.14; and Oxford, $35.00.

Buyers from _____ county and the sheep they bought include:

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PAC:mfb
7/27/60

Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale, July 16, 1960

Sheep Purchased	Purchaser	Address
Suffolk	University of Illinois Dixon Springs Station	Robbs
Suffolk (3)	Norman Coons	Waverly
Suffolk (2)	J. Homer Fribley	Pana
Suffolk	Robert C. Stahl	Potomac
Suffolk (2)	Stephen W. Bedford	Lincoln
Suffolk	John Huston	Roseville
Suffolk	Hugh Flesher	Watseka
Shropshire	Glenn Barksdale	Salem
Shropshire (2)	Raymond Dick	Sadorus
Shropshire	Keith A. Telford	Emington
Shropshire	Richard Luth	Newman
Shropshire	Keith McMillan and Sons	Prairie City
Shropshire	John Huston	Roseville
Shropshire (2)	Richard K. Crome	Albion
Shropshire	John Albin	Newman
Hampshire	Kent Saxe	Albion
Hampshire	George Hammel	Thomasboro
Hampshire (4)	Monier Sheep Company	Montgomery
Hampshire	L. H. Aschermann	Arthur
Hampshire	Robert and Paul Guehler	Somonauk
Hampshire	Loren Haas	El Paso
Hampshire	Linda Pratt	Strawn
Hampshire (2)	Keith McMillan and Sons	Prairie City
Hampshire	Linda Biddle	Camargo
Hampshire	Julia Allen	Lake Zurich
Hampshire	Alvin L. Helms	Belleville
Hampshire	Leslie Knebel	Pocahontas
Hampshire	Joe Bond	Champaign
Hampshire (2)	Larry G. Gutterridge	Oakwood
Hampshire	Howard F. Schlesinger	New Athens
Hampshire	Donald Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Hampshire	Biddle Brothers	Camargo
Hampshire	Gary Walters	Atlarta
Southdown	James A. Beck	Charleston
Southdown	F. C. Gustafson	Lake Zurich
Southdown (2)	Alvin L. Helms	Belleville
Southdown (2)	Donald E. Woods	Ellery
Southdown (2)	Illinois State Normal University	Normal
Southdown	Donald Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Southdown	Dorrence Brucker	Cropsey
Southdown	N. O. Nelson	Morris
Rambouillet (2)	D. Sasse and J. Keith	Shobonier

Sheep Purchased	Purchaser	Address
Dorset (2)	Marvin L. Koerper	Sublette
Cheviot	Robert Fruend	Carlyle
Cheviot	John Sprinkle	Monticello
Cheviot (2)	John E. Jordan	Mansfield
Corriedale (4)	Marion and Robert Jackson	Seneca
Corriedale (2)	Harry Blome, Jr.	Stonington
Corriedale	Carl Dunbar	Bushnell
Oxford	Alvin L. Helms	Belleville

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PAC:mfb
7/27/60

For Farm Advisers

Note to farm advisers and FBFM fieldmen: This release is for your information. It was sent to selected dailies in the Greene county area. In a later packet, farm advisers will receive fill-in stories on the other management tours in the state.

Farm Management Tour Scheduled

The South Side Stock Farm near Rockbridge in Greene county will be the site of a farm management tour August 4.

It is the first of four regional tours throughout the state conducted by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the University of Illinois.

According to D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist, the Greene county farm offers visitors an unusual opportunity to see many new techniques of agricultural production in the "real-life" situation of a commercial farm operation.

Cooperators in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service are especially encouraged to attend, and a welcome is also extended to the general public. Tours begin at 10 a.m. and end at 3 p.m. The farm is located three miles south of the junction of Highways 67 and 108.

Wilken lists these tour highlights visitors can expect:

--Hog and cattle feed-handling systems which include two types of automatic feed-grinding equipment.

--Automatic feeding and blending of high-moisture corn and silage.

--Cost comparisons for several types of air-tight feed storage.

--How a beef cow herd and a trench silo fit into the operation.

-more-

--Results of feeding trials using different rations for feeder cattle coming from different range areas.

--Farrowing houses and equipment for a large-volume hog enterprise.

A sack lunch will be provided for those making reservations through the Greene county farm adviser's office at Carrollton.

In charge of tour arrangements are Denver Kunz and Marvin Gummersheimer, fieldman for the Lincoln Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, and John Bicket, Greene county farm adviser.

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RFH:mfb
7/27/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Farm Management Tours Announced

The _____ county farm adviser says three farm management tours are coming up soon in central and northern Illinois, and he promises they will be well worth the trip for area farmers.

Altogether, five farms will open their gates and display new farming ideas in action. On August 30 a tour will cover two farms in the Galesburg area; on August 31 a farm in Winnebago county will be host; and on September 1 the tour goes to two east-central Illinois farms near Roberts.

According to _____, the tours are sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois and the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. The farms have been carefully selected as top-notch examples of new management and production techniques.

Here's a rundown on what tour goers can expect at each outing:

August 30--the R. K. Mustain farm five miles west and two miles south of Galesburg: The tour begins at 9:30 a.m. Mustain runs an efficient 240-acre cattle and hog farm. According to Farm Bureau Farm Management records, his costs are no higher than the average on similar farms, but he consistently gets 36 percent higher production. There will be two demonstrations, one on automatic feed grinding and another on grading feeder calves. At 1:00 p.m. the same day, the tour group will visit the nearby Dale Clay farm to learn about his four-year experience in feeding high-moisture corn. Two successful cattle feeders are also on the program to tell how they operate.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

CONTACT: DR. PAUL DAVIDSON

Site Selection Task Force

The _____ Study Task Force Director Amy Byrne Jacobson announced today she will be seeking mid-western Illinois, and the nation's, first well-to-work job fair for work firms.

Although, the scene will open their doors and display you training ideas in action. The Dupont 32 a area will cover the cities in the Oakbrook area; as large as it a face in Glenbrook County will be Dwarf and in September 3 the four-year on two area-wide Illinois Crime Net Bureau.

According to _____, the focus are sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois and the Fox Valley Area Management Association. The Jacob area Town centrally selected as the-point campaign of new management and productive techniques.

Here's a problem to work that area since the report it each working.

Dupont 32--the B. K. Matrix Jerr the mile area not yet while Bank of Oakbrook. The area begins at 31W A.M. Parking may be difficult 10-acre cities and lot Bank. According to Jacob Burns Site Development Records, his crews are so hyped they are ready to shatter (them, but be constructed) into it current Illinois provision. There will be two demonstrations. One on business level priority and another on realize Jewess Salary. At 1:00 p.m. the same day, the Jacob area will start the Jacob Bill Site Jacob to learn about the four-year cooperation in leading high-salaries area. The commercial certain Bankers are also on the program to tell the day operate.

-END-

August 31--the George Palmer farm three miles north and three miles west of Roscoe: The tour starts at 10:30 a.m. Palmer, who built a run-down farm into a very profitable business, bases his operations on 52 dairy cows and 1,200 laying hens. The milker is pipeline, and the poultry manure and feed handling is automatic. During the day, S. F. Ridlen, U. of I. poultry specialist, will discuss efficiency guides for poultry producers, and L. R. Fryman, U. of I. dairy specialist, will talk on new developments in milking equipment. A completely remodeled 108-year-old farm house will also be open for inspection.

On September 1, tours are scheduled on two farms in east-central Illinois--the Russell Perkinson farm three miles southeast of Thawville in Iroquois county and the Vernon Veatch farm one mile south and one mile east of Roberts. Both tours will start at 12:30 p.m., and at 2 p.m. the tour groups will switch farms.

Russell Perkinson's 240-acre hog farm speaks for what is involved in expanding a hog business. Since 1957, Perkinson has gone from 212 to 340 litters a year. New buildings and automatic feeding equipment have increased costs 67 percent since then, but his income has increased 100 percent. The Perkinsons' new farm home, designed by the University of Illinois, is another tour feature.

Vernon Veatch, the other tour host of the afternoon, has pioneered in plow-plant and minimum tillage. This year he planted 400 acres of corn that way. The 500-acre farm supports 260 cattle and a 75-litter hog enterprise and features a unique low-cost farrowing house, twin concrete bunker silos, automatic auger feed bunks and the feeding of high-moisture corn. Frank Andrew, U. of I. agricultural engineer, will be on hand to explain how heat pumps are used to heat and air-condition Veatch's new ranch-style home.

The farm adviser says that lunch will be served on the farms all three days. However, reservations should be placed with D. F. Wilken, 450 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, before August 26.

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RFH:je
8/3/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

August Good Time to Seed Alfalfa

Farmers who want to get alfalfa started still have time to do it this year, _____, _____ county farm adviser pointed out this week.

Alfalfa may be safely planted up to August 25 in central Illinois or as late as September 10 in southern Illinois. Particularly in south-central and southern Illinois, a summer seeding made on a good seedbed may be less hazardous than seedings made earlier in the spring with small grains.

As the local representative of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, _____ reports that farmers have a wide choice of improved varieties to choose from. In northern Illinois, agronomists recommend Vernal and Ranger where a stand of more than two years is desired. In north-central Illinois, Buffalo can also be used.

In southern Illinois, Buffalo is the first choice among agronomists.

For farmers who want a stand for only one or two years, Atlantic, DuPuits or Alfa will be satisfactory.

Of course, for best results the soil should be tested and lime, phosphate and potash applied as needed. The seed should also be inoculated.

(Note to Farm Adviser: You may strike out those sentences about particular parts of the state that do not apply to your area.)

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HDG:cm
8/10/60

For Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Start Renovating Lawns in August

Homeowners planning to renovate all or part of their lawn should start in August, advises _____ county farm advisor _____ _____.

As the University of Illinois representative _____ says that by starting now, lawns will be ready for seeding in September. The lawn's fall growth plus next spring's growth will produce a thick luxuriant sod tough enough to keep out crab grass and other weeds.

_____ suggests renovating weedy areas or patches where the grass has died. Sometimes an entire lawn must be planted again.

Killing weeds is the first step in renovating. _____ recommends using 2,4-D, di-sodium methyl arsenate, potassium cyanate or phenyl mercury acetate. Most of these compounds are available in commercial preparations.

Next, apply fertilizer, grub-proofing materials and lime. Apply the fertilizer, grub-proofers (if needed), and lime about 10 days after the last weed killer treatment.

Use between 10 and 20 pounds of 10-8-6 fertilizer for every 1,000 square feet. Before applying lime, have the soil tested to see if it really needs lime.

-more-

Also check the soil to see if it contains grubs or other insects. If it does, give it a dose of lead arsenate or chlordane.

Before planting the seed, rake the surface thoroughly to loosen the upper crust of soil. Raking also tears up the mat of dried grass. Smooth the lawn and fill in the low places with top soil. Rake the top soil so blades of established grasses will not smother.

After completing these steps, it should be September and time to plant. Use a seed mixture adapted to local soil and conditions. Sow at one-half the rate recommended for planting a brand new lawn. Sow bare spots twice.

Roll after seeding to help smooth the surface and firm the seed into the soil.

Water immediately after rolling. Use enough to moisten the upper inch of soil. When the soil is dry, water once a day until two weeks after the seed germinates. Then water less often, but use more water each time. Lawns seldom need water after October 15.

For more detailed information on lawn renovation, _____ suggests picking up a copy of Circular 729 from his office. This circular is entitled "How to Have an Attractive Lawn."

-30-

PAC:mf
8/17/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

To Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gases Can Make Silo Filling Dangerous

University of Illinois dairy scientists warn farmers that silo filling can be one of the most dangerous jobs on the farm.

That's because roughages containing high concentrations of nitrate give off reddish-brown, nitrogen dioxide when they are ensiled.

Nitrogen dioxide is a heavier-than-air, poisonous gas that collects on the surface of the forage. Humans or animals who inhale it become seriously ill. The gas has killed several farmers.

The U. of I. scientists give these tips for best protection against nitrogen dioxide poisoning at silo filling time:

1. Run the blower at least 10-15 minutes before entering a partly-filled silo.
2. Keep the blower working while you are in the silo.
3. Let the silage build up before replacing silo doors.
4. Maintain good ventilation inside and outside the silo.
5. Keep children and animals away from silos.
6. Don't enter the silo for 7-10 days after filling.

Since the highest nitrate accumulations are found in the stalks of plants, roughages are the greatest source of danger.

Experience shows that corn stalks and cereal hays (oat hay) are the most dangerous. But alfalfa hay and clover also may contain toxic levels of nitrate under severe drought conditions.

-30-

HDN:mf
8/17/60

To have fallen

(2) Incredibly silent

Take the Mono-Air Utility Insecticide

University of Illinois Army Examiners, when tested, had
air utility can be one of the most dangerous jobs in the Army.

That's because ecologic conditions, plus administration of
citrate qtrs off radiation-cover, circumvent direct when they are available

Bitcoin Flutter is a heavily item-air, provided yet has
available on the surface of the Foreign. Tower or activity not inside it
become artificially it. The use has other several farmers.

The U. of I. scientists give these tips for best activities
against mitropen during prescribed or air utility time:

1. Use the blower at least 10-12 minutes before sunrise-
   ing a quality-filled air.
2. Keep the blower working while you are in the air.
3. Let the alarm built up before regulating air ports.
4. Maintain good ventilation inside and outside the air.
5. Keep children and animals away from air.
6. Don't enter the air for 7-10 days after filling.

Since the highest quality accomplishments are found in the
states of Illinois, Pennsylvania and the greatest source of energy.

Experiences among that some states and central have left left
the most frequency. The Illinois EAV and clinic also may certify
some trials of airtite under severe Arcadia conditions.

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to farm advisers

Agronomy Day Offers Look Into Future

Crop and soil scientists at the University of Illinois will unveil some fascinating ideas that could revolutionize future crop production when they host Illinois farmers at Agronomy Day on September 14, reports _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

At this time of the year, visitors will have an especially good opportunity to see and hear about new research in corn and soybeans. Here are a few of the things planned during the 18-stop tour:

One plot will show what happens to corn planted in rows 20 and 40 inches apart at populations of 16,000, 24,000 and 32,000 plants per acre. These plots received 500 pounds of nitrogen, 250 pounds of phosphate, 250 pounds potash and 40 tons of manure per acre. A preemergence herbicide was used at planting time, and the plots have had no cultivation.

At another stop visitors will see the results of different rates, dates and methods for applying nitrogen to corn.

Corn breeders will display their latest work to improve and produce new types of corn. Visitors will see a cross between regular corn and teosinte, a tropical plant closely related to corn that has many ear shoots. Breeders hope to determine whether this cross could produce a multi-eared corn plant that will have high grain quality.

-more-

Special to farm advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monon: New Wheat Variety Available

Monon, a new soft wheat variety, will be on the market for fall seeding, _____ _____, _____county farm adviser, reported this week. This new wheat is one to two inches shorter than Knox and a day earlier in maturity.

As the local representative of the University of Illinois, _____ also lists these recommended varieties for Illinois: Knox, Vermillion and Dual for soft wheat growers and Pawnee, Ponca and Triumph for hard wheat growers.

_____ also suggests that all growers plan to treat their seed with Panogen or Ceresan to control bunt and protect young seedlings from disease.

The hessian fly-free date for _____ county is _____. For farmers who want to seed before this date, agronomists recommend using a fly-resistant variety, such as Dual, Monon or Ponca.

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HDG:cm
8/24/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Long Dry Periods Slash Milk Production

Letting dairy cows stay dry for three or four months each year can slash milk production by as much as 800 to 1,000 pounds per year, according to _____ county farm adviser _____.

_____ says the dry period is important to a cow. It gives her time to rest, replenish her body and grow the calf she is carrying.

But six weeks to two months is plenty of time to take care of these things.

Shy breeders and cows that show short lactation periods will usually stay dry too long. If possible these cows should be removed from the herd.

Dairymen should not keep replacement heifers from these cows, since the tendency for long dry periods is often inherited.

Dairymen will be well repaid for the time they spend studying records to find cows with long dry periods. It will be a simple matter for dairymen who keep WADAM, Owner-Sampler or DHIA records, _____ explains.

-30-

HDN:mfb
9/7/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Note: Attached is a list of Illinois counties with the recommended average date of seeding wheat. Select the date that applies to your county.

Hessian Fly Posing Threat to Wheat Fields

Hessian flies are presenting the biggest threat in recent years to fall-planted wheat fields, warns Farm Adviser _____.

As county representative of the University of Illinois, he bases his warning on a recent survey conducted by entomologists at the U. of I. and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The survey showed that Hessian flies have increased this year to an average of 11.4 puparia per 100 stalks of wheat. Last year they averaged 9.2 puparia, while in 1958 the average was only 2.9 puparia per 100 stalks.

_____ says farmers can control Hessian flies and reduce damage to a minimum by following these practices:

1. Destroy all volunteer wheat by mid-September.

2. Seed on or after the recommended fly-free date when using susceptible varieties. In _____ county, the recommended date is _____. The farm adviser explains that wheat planted on or after this date germinates after the Hessian fly danger has passed.

3. When seeding before this date, use a resistant variety, such as Dual, Ponca or Monon.

If farmers must plant wheat before the recommended date, and if they do not plant a resistant variety, they should treat the wheat with Thimet. This is a systemic insecticide which the USDA has just approved for controlling Hessian flies in wheat. It's available from agricultural supply companies.

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PAC:mfb

AVERAGE DATE OF SEEDING WHEAT FOR HIGHEST YIELD

County	Average date of seeding wheat for highest yield	County	Average date of seeding wheat for highest yield
Adams	Sept. 30 - Oct. 3	Lee	Sept. 19-21
Alexander	Oct. 12	Livingston	Sept. 23-25
Bond	Oct. 7-9	Logan	Sept. 29 - Oct. 3
Boone	Sept. 17-19	Macon	Oct. 1-3
Brown	Sept . 30 - Oct. 2	Macoupin	Oct. 4-7
Bureau	Sept. 21-24	Madison	Oct. 7-9
Calhoun	Oct. 4-8	Marion	Oct. 8-10
Carroll	Sept. 19-21	Marshall-Putnam	Sept. 23-26
Cass	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2	Mason	Sept. 29 - Oct 1
Champaign	Sept. 29 - Oct. 2	Massac	Oct. 11-12
Christian	Oct. 2-4	McDonough	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1
Clark	Oct. 4-6	McHenry	Sept. 17-20
Clay	Oct. 7-10	McLean	Sept. 27 - Oct. 1
Clinton	Oct. 8-10	Menard	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2
Coles	Oct. 3-5	Mercer	Sept. 22-25
Cook	Sept. 19-22	Monroe	Oct. 9-11
Crawford	Oct. 6-8	Montgomery	Oct. 4-7
Cumberland	Oct. 4-5	Morgan	Oct. 2-4
DeKalb	Sept. 19-21	Moultrie	Oct. 2-4
DeWitt	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1	Ogle	Sept. 19-21
Douglas	Oct. 2-3	Peoria	Sept. 23-28
DuPage	Sept. 19-21	Perry	Oct. 10-11
Edgar	Oct. 2-4	Piatt	Sept. 29 - Oct. 2
Edwards	Oct. 9-10	Pike	Oct. 2-4
Effingham	Oct. 5-8	Pope	Oct. 11-12
Fayette	Oct. 4-8	Pulaski	Oct. 11-12
Ford	Sept. 23-29	Randolph	Oct. 9-11
Franklin	Oct. 10-12	Richland	Oct. 8-10
Fulton	Sept. 27-30	Rock Island	Sept. 20-22
Gallatin	Oct. 11-12	St. Clair	Oct. 9-11
Greene	Oct. 4-7	Saline	Oct. 11-12
Grundy	Sept. 22-24	Sangamon	Oct. 1-5
Hamilton	Oct. 10-11	Schuyler	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1
Hancock	Sept. 27-30	Scott	Oct. 2-4
Hardin	Oct. 11-12	Shelby	Oct. 3-5
Henderson	Sept. 23-28	Stark	Sept. 23-25
Henry	Sept. 21-23	Stephenson	Sept. 17-20
Iroquois	Sept. 24-29	Tazewell	Sept. 27 - Oct. 1
Jackson	Oct. 11-12	Union	Oct. 11-12
Jasper	Oct. 6-8	Vermilion	Sept. 28 - Oct. 2
Jefferson	Oct. 9-11	Wabash	Oct. 9-11
Jersey	Oct. 6-8	Warren	Sept. 23-27
Jo Daviess	Sept. 17-20	Washington	Oct. 9-11
Johnson	Oct. 10-12	Wayne	Oct. 9-11
Kane	Sept. 19-21	White	Oct. 9-11
Kankakee	Sept. 22-25	Whiteside	Sept. 20-22
Kendall	Sept. 20-22	Will	Sept. 21-24
Knox	Sept. 23-27	Williamson	Oct. 11-12
Lake	Sept. 17-20	Winnebago	Sept. 17-20
LaSalle	Sept. 19-24	Woodford	Sept. 26-28
Lawrence	Oct. 8-10		

HBP:fl
8/9/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

New Regulations Govern Injectable
Antibiotics for Milk Producers

Antibiotics and other drugs cannot be sold for treating milk-producing animals if residues can be found in the milk more than 96 hours after administration, or if the time needed for the drug to disappear from the milk has not been determined.

This constitutes the heart of the new regulations just published by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, says Dr. J. R. Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian. These regulations, which aim to prevent antibiotic and other drug residues in milk, become effective on November 29, 1960.

The new regulations also call for label statements on drugs telling farmers that they are required to discard milk for 96 hours after dosage, or whatever shorter period is adequate to free the milk from the drug. A previous regulation requires similar labeling for udder infusion antibiotics and drugs.

The new regulations cover all drugs and all dosage forms intended for use in animals producing milk for food use. They were made necessary by recent research findings indicating that the use of injectable antibiotics and certain other drugs and dosage forms, as well as the udder infusion products, contaminated the milk of treated animals.

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WDR:mfb
9/14/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

New Booklet Available on Ewe Flock Management

Farm Adviser _____ announces that he now has copies of the brand-new booklet, "Ewe Flock Management in the '60s."

This booklet carries the latest information on feeding and managing ewes and lambs. It also includes sections on wool marketing, parasite control practices, systems of sheep production and selection of breeding stock.

Livestock specialists at the University of Illinois prepared the 25-page booklet.

Interested persons can pick up copies in _____'s office. He is the county representative of the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

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PAC:mfb
9/14/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Taxes paid on Illinois farm land climbed to a record high in 1959. Illinois landowners paid out $118.7 million, or 14 percent of their net income.

****

University of Illinois entomologists say the USDA has approved the insecticide Thimet for controlling Hessian flies in wheat. Farmers can buy Thimet in granular form at agricultural supply companies.

****

Hessian flies are presenting the biggest threat in recent years to fall-planted wheat fields. A recent survey shows that Hessian flies have increased this year to an average of 11.4 puparia per 100 stalks of wheat. Last year the average was only 9.2 puparia.

****

The Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service and the Weather Bureau estimate that about 96 percent of Illinois corn and nearly 98 percent of the soybeans will "beat the freeze" if the first killing frosts come at the normal dates or later.

****

Two-thirds of our farm population produce less than one-fourth of the total product going through the market.

****

The 1961 University of Illinois Farm and Home Festival will be held April 6, 7 and 8.

****

Farm prices have declined about one-fifth since 1952, putting an income squeeze on all commercial agriculture.

-30-

HDN:mfb
9/21/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers
Wet Corn Packet No. 1

Jack Frost Decides Fate of Corn

_____ county farmers will want to be on the lookout for Jack Frost. The first killing frost can mean trouble in cornfields that had late starts because of the wet spring, according to farm adviser _____ _____.

The average dates for the first killing frost are between October 5 and 15 for the northern part of the state from Peoria north. The central part can expect the first killing frost along about October 10 to 20. South of Centralia, farmers can expect frost beginning October 15, _____ reports.

The Illinois Crop Reporting Service has estimated that 96 percent of the corn raised for grain and 98 percent of the soybeans are expected to mature before the average killing freeze date. In northern Illinois, where planting was delayed most, 89 percent of the corn and soybeans should be safe from damage. But a frost before the average date would mean a larger amount of soft or immature corn.

Scientists have found that corn is mature when it has about 30 percent moisture. However, if corn has over 35 percent moisture when killed by frost it is called soft corn. The term wet corn is used to classify corn that should be dried for safe storage.

Farmers often find that field drying is the simplest and most economical method if the frost is followed by dry weather, according to farm adviser _____. For example, University of Illinois agronomists have found that corn on the stalk in central Illinois will lose about 1 percent of moisture a day in September, 1 1/2 percent a day in October and 1/4 percent a day in November.

-more-

If wet weather follows the frost, however, the corn may not dry down to 20 percent until spring.

Mature ear corn with more than 20 to 22 percent moisture can be stored in cribs adapted to blow either heated or unheated air through the corn. During the winter, freezing temperatures prevent spoilage. But the moisture content should be down to 20 percent by March 1.

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EEW:mfb
9/16/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wet Corn Packet No. 2

Storing High-Moisture and Soft Corn

Soft corn is a valuable feed--don't let it spoil, says _____ county farm adviser _____ _____.

Corn matures when its moisture content is about 35 percent. However, University of Illinois scientists have found that for safe cribbing the moisture content should be down to 20 to 22 percent. Agronomists classify corn killed by frost before it has reached 35 percent moisture as immature or soft corn, _____ said.

Corn between 35 percent moisture and the safe cribbing level of 20 to 22 percent is called wet corn.

Here are some suggestions on how to save either soft or wet corn:

1. Mechanically dry shelled grain with a heated-air or a supplemental-heat drier.

2. Build frames and air ducts into present cribs so that forced air can dry ear corn.

3. Shelled grain, the ear or the whole corn plant can be made into excellent silage. Temporary silos, such as trench, snow-fence and stack silos, are an economical way to supplement the storage capacity of permanent silos.

4. Delay harvest to allow drying in the field.

5. Frozen soft corn can be shelled and sold to the elevator.

_____ reminds _____ county farmers to husk corn clean because the husks and silks hold moisture and stop air movement. And dirt should be screened out of shelled corn. To cut down on spoilage, distribute the corn evenly as the crib is filled.

-more-

For more information and suggestions on saving high-moisture and soft corn, get in touch with your farm adviser, _____ _____,

_____, _____.
(address)

Ask him about Farmers Bulletin No. 1976, Handling and Storing Soft Corn on the Farm; the extension circular, Handling, Storing and Feeding Soft Corn; the Agricultural Research Service's special report, Making the Most of Wet Corn; and U.S.D.A. circulars, Drying Ear Corn With Unheated Air and Drying Shelled Corn and Small Grain With Unheated Air.

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EEW:mfb
9/16/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wet Corn Packet No. 3

High-Moisture Corn Makes Satisfactory Livestock Feed

Whether farmers harvest high-moisture corn by choice or as a result of frost this fall, they'll find it a good feed for cattle, hogs and lambs.

This reassuring report comes from _____ county farm adviser _____, the local representative of the University of Illinois. He cites many research tests which show that wet corn compares favorably with regular corn in feeding value.

In several tests research scientists compared wet and regular corn when stored in air-tight silos and later fed to cattle. Results of these tests usually favored the wet, or high-moisture, corn. Most of the advantage occurred in improved feed efficiency.

Scientists have also compared these two types of corn when stored in conventional silos. With high-moisture corn, however, it's difficult to duplicate farm feeding conditions because scientists feed small groups of cattle. Therefore workers can not remove enough corn to minimize spoilage.

Consequently, experimental wet corn stored in conventional silos and fed under limited conditions has not produced results equal to No. 2 or regular corn.

But many farmers using conventional silos have reported satisfactory results with high-moisture ground ear corn and cracked shelled corn.

On the basis of these facts, _____ recommends feeding enough cattle to remove three inches or more of wet corn from conventional silos every day.

If farmers harvest high-moisture shelled corn and store it in conventional silos, they should make sure its moisture content ranges between 25 and 30 percent.

-more-

_____ recommends cracking wet shelled corn, as cracking seems to help it keep better.

When wet corn is harvested for use as ground ear corn, it should contain about 25 percent moisture in the grain. This may seem low, but the cob's moisture content will raise the moisture level after grinding.

Another Illinois test compared shelled, ground and rolled wet corn. Results showed that heifers receiving the rolled corn scored the highest and most efficient gains.

Heifers receiving the ground ear corn ranked second in gains and feed efficiency, while the heifers receiving shelled corn stood third.

On the basis of these results, scientists feel that grinding and rolling charges would be justified.

Wet Corn O.K. for Hogs, Lambs

A number of feeding tests have not revealed any significant differences between wet and dry corn when fed to hogs and lambs. The form in which the corn is fed, such as shelled, ground or rolled, has not produced any differences either.

Consequently, farmers with wet corn on hand this winter can feed it to cattle, hogs or lambs and expect satisfactory performance.

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PAC:mfb
9/16/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wet Corn Packet No. 4

Guides to Choosing Field Shelling and Drying Systems

_____ county farmers who may face a wet corn problem this year should not consider insurance the only reason for buying a drier when years come along like this one. Instead, they should appraise their whole harvesting, storing and marketing program and work out a system that will be sound every year, suggests farm adviser _____ _____.

Although owning a crop drier cannot be justified as insurance for wet corn years, there are conditions when field shelling and drying are practical on Illinois farms.

Economists at the University of Illinois have found that natural air drying is least costly, but it is slow and success depends on a low relative humidity. Costs of field shelling with natural air drying are equal to those of conventional harvesting at about 3,000 bushels of corn.

Field shelling with supplemental heat drying and conventional ear corn harvesting costs are equal at about 5,500 bushels.

For the farmer with 12,000 bushels of corn to harvest, a corn combine and a heated air drying system will cost no more than conventional picking and ear corn storage. If he has a picker-husker and sheller, a farmer would need to harvest 14,000 bushels to equal conventional harvesting costs.

Livestock farmers will want to choose their harvesting system after considering the costs and returns for all livestock enterprises using corn. Shelled corn storage, centrally located, fits well into a system of automatic feeding, grinding and blending. But harvesting and storing high-moisture ground ear or shelled corn should also be considered in choosing a system for your farm.

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(Note to farm advisers: For more information, see Farm Management Facts and Opinions Nos. 184, 185, and 215 and AE-3450, Trends, Costs and Management Implications of Storing High-Moisture Shelled Corn, June 1959.)

HDG:mfb
9/16/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wet Corn Packet No. 5

Figure Carefully Before Drying Corn Sold At Harvest

_____ county farmers with wet corn will want to do some careful figuring before they buy a drier or hire custom drying. According to farm adviser _____ _____, drying wet corn on the farm will not always pay a profit for the farmer who sells his crop for cash grain.

Here are the conclusions reached in a study by V. W. Davis, USDA agricultural economist at the University of Illinois:

Even when a drier was owned primarily for storing part of the crop, it did not pay to dry corn marketed direct from the field after the moisture content reached 20 percent in the field.

Some farmers have profited each year by field shelling and drying two to three weeks ahead of normal harvest and selling the corn before the seasonal price decline. However, a field sheller and drier cannot be justified specifically for this purpose.

On the basis of the usual custom rates charged and market discount schedule used in 1959, farmers could not afford to hire custom drying for direct marketing if the corn was below 26 percent moisture.

On the basis of corn prices and market discounts during the 1958 and 1959 harvest, most farmers could not economically buy a drier to avoid market discounts of corn marketed direct from the field.

How much corn must a farmer sell at harvest to cover all costs of drying when he invests $3,200 in a heated air batch drier? _____ reports that he will need to harvest and dry about 18,700 bushels of corn for 10 years for direct

-more-

market at an average moisture content of 23 percent to save enough to justify the cost of a drier.

For moisture above 25 percent, the number of bushels required to break even is much smaller, but drying may not be practical. During a normal season, standing corn dries from 30 to 25 percent moisture in about one week. To dry from 25 to 20 percent may take from one to four weeks. Waiting a few days for moisture to drop to 25 percent will still make it possible to harvest the corn ahead of hazardous weather and before major field losses occur.

More details on how the conclusions in this study were reached are available from your farm adviser.

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(Note to farm adviser: The details of this study are given in Economics for Agriculture FM-9 by Velmar W. Davis.)

HDG:mfb
9/16/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Hen Depreciation Second Largest Cost of Egg Production

To the dismay of poultrymen, hens depreciate just like automobiles.

In fact, hen depreciation is the second largest cost of egg production, relates _____ _____, University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county. Feed is the number 1 cost.

He cites five major factors that influence hen depreciation: (1) mature pullet cost, (2) rate of egg laying, (3) deaths, (4) market return from the hen and (5) length of production period.

Prices of mature pullets and their rates of lay have the greatest effect on costs. And they offer poultrymen the greatest potential for reducing costs.

Let's take a closer look at these factors:

Production costs increase sharply as pullet costs go up. Therefore it's important to hold pullet costs down--but not at the expense of quality. Home-grown pullets that are ready to lay can cost $1.50 or more. Producers who buy pullets pay a little more. Home-grown pullets are therefore cheaper. But disease build-up, lack of facilities and other uses for resources and facilities make it wiser to buy started pullets.

As for egg production, the more eggs a hen lays, the lower depreciation costs will be per dozen eggs. So keep the laying rate high.

-more-

Factor No. 3, ordinary death loss, does not sharply increase production costs. Severe death loss, however, can skyrocket these costs. Therefore use sound management practices and provide a good environment to reduce such losses.

Increased prices for hens reduce production costs. But individual producers can do little to increase the live market value of their hens after their laying period. They can, however, keep them in good condition.

Factor No. 5 concerns length of the production period. Obviously the longer a hen lays without molting, the slower her depreciation rate. But _____ says it's not wise to gain this advantage by sacrificing egg quality and lowering production. Both will likely occur if hens are kept beyond 12 or 14 months of production.

PAC:mfb
9/21/60

Special to Farm Advisers

Cows on Fall Pastures Need More Feed

Early fall pastures may look good, but in general they are low in feed nutrients needed for top milk production.

_____ county Farm Adviser _____ says dairymen will have to feed more grain and some hay or silage to keep production up for cows on fall pastures.

_____ says it's a good idea to keep hay available to cows at all times during this time of year. If your hay supply is short, you can get excellent results from either corn or grass silage.

A grain mixture made up primarily of farm grains that contain 12 to 14 percent total protein will provide additional protein and energy. The amount of grain needed will depend on the amount of hay and silage you feed.

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HDN:mfb
9/21/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

List Good and Bad Features of Installment Land Contracts

Millions of Americans buy various goods on the installment plan, but many farmers probably don't realize that the same idea can be applied to buying or selling farm land.

In a new circular just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, N. G. P. Krausz reports some advantages and disadvantages of the installment land contract.

For the buyer, this method offers a low down payment. Installments are often about the same as rent. The buyer can safely make permanent improvements, since he expects to obtain legal title. All profits go to the buyer, and interest rates may be lower.

Sellers may be able to save on income and estate taxes. They also retain part of the investment in the farm for a time. Regular installment payments may represent a desirable annuity for retirement. The interest on the unpaid balance also provides income. A land contract is especially useful for transferring land within a family.

Changes in land values, however, present one of the major disadvantages of installment land contracts for both buyer and seller. If land values go up during the contract, the seller may wish he had waited to sell. If values go down, the buyer is at a disadvantage. Interest rates may also change during the life of the contract.

Krausz concludes that land contracts work very well in a period of rising land values and fairly high farm income. But they may not work so well if there should be a long period of low farm income and falling land values.

Copies of this new circular No. 823, Installment Land Contracts for Farmland, may be obtained from _____ county farm adviser, _____, your local representative of the University of Illinois.

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HDG:mfb
9/20/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Cutting the Costs of Poultry Feed

Feed often accounts for two-thirds of the total cost of producing eggs, according to _____ county farm adviser _____, But with today's cost-price squeeze, poultrymen should cut this figure to one-half, he says.

Understanding the many things that influence feed costs can help to reduce them. The birds that lay the most eggs eat the most feed, but they also use their feed most efficiently. So feed costs fall as egg yields rise.

Large hens eat more than small hens. So poultrymen should select the smallest possible hen that lays the size of eggs they want--provided she is a good layer and has the other qualities they are looking for.

Price of feed has a strong influence, of course. But _____ says that price alone may be misleading. It's price of feed per dozen eggs that counts.

Feed prices can be reduced by (1) buying in bulk, (2) buying on a volume scale, (3) using more home-grown grains and (4) not feeding unnecessary antibiotics.

Other items that influence the feed cost in egg production are feed wastage, rats, mice, sparrows, calories in the feed, quality of the feed, feeding methods, season of the year, diseases, parasites and egg size.

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GFS:mfb
9/28/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Save Money on Mineral Supplements

Don't waste money on expensive mineral supplements if a simple mixture will do the same job, points out _____ county farm adviser _____.

The Illinois livestock producer is faced with a bewildering choice of products, he explains. Supplements range in price from about $4 to $12 per hundred pounds.

But the old mixture of 2 parts limestone, 2 parts bone meal and 1 part trace-mineral salt is still highly recommended. It's cheap and it has the right proportion of phosphorus to calcium.

Some of the more expensive mixtures are not so well balanced, _____ warns. So, before buying, make sure it contains 1 part of phosphorus to 4 or 5 parts of calcium. Many good mixtures contain 5 to 6 percent phosphorus and 24 to 30 percent calcium.

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9/28/60

For Use by Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 1)

1961 Model Farm Record Books Are Here

Not automobiles, but something as necessary to the modern farm family, a supply of the 1961 model Illinois Farm Record Book has been received by your farm adviser. You can get one at his office any time.

This record book has space for all records of farm income and expenses, including those needed for accurate social security and income tax returns. The book was prepared by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois.

George B. Whitman, extension specialist in farm management, says that the 1961 record book includes new five-year depreciation schedules as recently suggested by the Internal Revenue Service. It provides for capitalizing breeding and dairy stock from inventory accounts to depreciation schedules. This procedure alone can make important tax savings for many farmers who keep records on the inventory or accrual basis.

The book also contains instructions for comparing the farm returns per $100 worth of feed fed to cattle, hogs and sheep, as well as long-time averages.

It includes a list of questions by which a farmer can check his production methods against those recommended by the College of Agriculture.

The record book also provides a simple procedure for making a limited analysis of the farm business by comparisons with current standards furnished by the college.

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For Use By Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 2)

Get Your Illinois Farm Record Book Now

Are you satisfied with your present farm record-keeping system? Do you have the records necessary to verify your income tax returns? Do you have an adequate record of farm labor for social security tax reports? Would you like to compare your crop yields, livestock returns and labor and machinery costs with "standards" for your farm?

If so, you are invited to join the 30,000 Illinois farmers who will use the 1961 Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it at your farm adviser's office. It is inexpensive, easy to keep and among the best for keeping accurate farm records. Just a few minutes spent each week with this simple account book will give you a good set of farm records.

Here are some of the features of the Illinois Farm Record Book:

Part 1

1. A two-page record for social security tax report on farm labor.
2. A page for computing the social security tax on farm operators.
3. Several pages on a study of the farm business.
4. A limited analysis of livestock feeding returns.

Part 2

1. Five-year continuous depreciation schedules.
2. An enlarged depreciation schedule for breeding stock.
3. Instructions for capitalizing breeding stock.
4. Examples of how to set up depreciation schedules.

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For Use By Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 3)

Start New Year Right With Illinois Farm Record Book

It is more important now than ever before to keep good farm records. The right kind of records will verify your income and social security tax reports.

George B. Whitman, farm management economist, says, "Farm records are essential in measuring past results and helping to chart future operations. Modern farming requires accurate records that will make possible a business analysis. These are the basis for intelligent decisions."

Keep an Illinois Farm Record Book next year to help you find the strong and weak parts of your farm business and to suggest changes that will increase your profits.

Farm Adviser _____ says there are ten good reasons why you should keep accurate records:

1. To help you make accurate and defendable tax reports.
2. To furnish information for farm programs.
3. To furnish creditors with financial statements.
4. To have adequate records for settlement with landlord or tenant.
5. To aid in settling estates.
6. To settle accounts with neighbors.
7. To supply figures for determining land values.
8. To serve as a guide in wise conservation practices.
9. To record annual applications of fertilizer.
10. To analyze the farm business.

Your farm adviser will gladly explain the services offered by the Agricultural Extension Service and will supply you with the latest edition of the Illinois Farm Record Book.

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For Use By Farm Advisers

November and December are usually considered the best time to sell farmers on the idea of keeping farm records. The following spot announcements may be useful.

Good Farm Records Will Save You Tax Money

One farm job that is often overlooked is record-keeping, which is just as important in farming as in any other business. Every dollar of allowable expense that you do not report costs you 20 to 25 cents in income taxes. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, points out, however, that their value doesn't stop with completion of the income tax return. Good records are also needed for good farm management. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you get started on good records with an Illinois Farm Record Book.

Start a Farm Record Book January 1

January 1 is the date to start your 1961 farm records. Don't wait a day later. It takes only a few minutes each day to keep good records, and those few minutes will save you hours--even days--a year from now when you get ready to make out your income tax report next year. A good record book, well filled out, makes the job a lot easier and more accurate than a pile of receipts and canceled checks. See your farm adviser today for suggestions on how to start a farm record book.

Increase Farm Profits by Making Additional Investments

A businessman can often make money by spending money. And farming is a business. Most reliable guide in making these investments is accurate farm records. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, says the college offers a good farm record book that you may want to use. It's a big help in analyzing the farm business and in furnishing dependable records for income tax and social security reports. Your farm adviser will be glad to tell you about it.

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End Tax-Reporting Headaches

Here's a prescription that will help you avoid tax-reporting headaches: Try a good farm record book. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, warns that it's impossible to satisfy the tax collector year after year with incomplete and inadequate records. An easy-to-keep record that, if accurately kept, is acceptable to the Bureau of Internal Revenue is the new Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get a copy at your farm adviser's office.

Illinois Farm Record Book One of the Best

You'll find several good farm account books on the market. What one you use isn't too important, just as long as you use one. One of the best is the Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it from your farm adviser. It's easy to keep and you can use it for income tax and social security reports, as a credit statement, and for self-study of the farm business to locate profit leaks. More than 25,000 Illinois farmers used this book to guide their farming business last year. Why don't you join them?

College of Agriculture Provides Service on Farm Records

The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois will be glad to help you with your farm record problems. Your farm adviser can explain the services offered by the college through the Agricultural Extension Service. Briefly, there are two services available to every Illinois farmer. They are the simplified and inexpensive Illinois Farm Record Book and the Cooperative Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. Ask your farm adviser about them, and start the new year right by keeping accurate farm records.

Farm Records Will Show Gains and Losses

There is only one way to find out where you're making or where you're losing money in your farm business, and how much you're making or losing. And that

-more-

is to keep accurate records. Good records show you exactly where the dollars went, and they give you crop yields, livestock production and sale price of major products. If you study these facts carefully and compare them with College of Agriculture "standards," you can find the strong and weak points in your farming business. Then you can make adjustments that will steer you toward more profit in the future. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you any time. Plan now to see him, and plan to keep accurate farm records in 1961.

Still Time to Start Record Book

It's not too late to start your 1961 farm record book. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, lists several reasons why you should keep good records. They'll furnish an accurate basis for studying your farm business, making accurate and dependable tax reports, furnishing information for government farm programs and furnishing your banker or credit agency with financial statements. Stop in at your farm adviser's office today. He'll be glad to help you get started on a record book. Good records will increase your profits.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Here's How to Figure Cattle Break-Even Sale Price

In five simple steps, a _____ county farmer can figure the price he'll need to get to break even on his cattle-feeding operations. Of course he'll also need to have some records on purchase price, weight, gain and feed cost.

In a new publication, "Feeder Cattle Guide for 1960-61," University of Illinois agricultural economist A. G. Mueller lists these five steps to help you decide what you can afford to pay for cattle:

1. Figure the purchase cost per head. Multiply the purchase weight by the price per pound.

2. Figure the feed cost. Estimate the gain you will put on the cattle, and multiply by the feed cost per pound. Many farmers will have their own cost figures.

Analysis of Illinois cattle feeders' records in 1959 showed that cost of gains for long-fed good-to-choice steer calves averaged $17 per hundred pounds. Long-fed heifer calf gains averaged $17.50. Long-fed yearling steers on pasture averaged $17.80. Gains for long-fed yearlings in drylot cost $19.20 per hundred pounds. Short-fed yearling steers put on gains for about $19.00. Gains for short-fed common-to-medium steers averaged $19.50 and short-fed heavy steers, $20.00.

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3. Estimate other costs, such as interest, veterinary, labor, equipment and overhead. These costs will range from $20 a head for short-fed yearlings to $30 for long-fed calves.

4. Add up total costs per head from items 1, 2 and 3.

5. Figure the break-even sale price by dividing the total cost by the sale weight. The sale weight will be the purchase weight plus the expected gain.

If the break-even price is more than you expect the market will be next summer or fall, you have several choices. You can try to buy your cattle for less. You can see if a different class of cattle with lower feed costs might work out better. You may take less than market rates for roughage and labor. Or you may not buy at all.

_____ county farmers who want a copy of the 1960-61 Feeder Cattle Guide may pick up a copy from the office of farm adviser _____ in _____.

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10/5/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

4-H Dairy Judging Team Takes Second at Waterloo

The Illinois 4-H dairy judging team walked off with second-place honors in a field of 33 teams judging at the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, this week (October 3).

Members of the Illinois team are Dick Schingoethe, Sugar Grove; John Kagel, Elgin; Ken Hoffman, Earlville; and Lynn Laible, Toluca. Team coach is J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist.

The Illinois 4-H'ers placed 1st in Ayrshire judging; 6th in Jersey judging; 7th in Brown Swiss judging; and 7th in Holstein judging.

Individual honors went to Kagel and Schingoethe. Kagel was 8th in total all-breed judging and 7th in individual Guernsey judging. Schingoethe placed 3rd in Ayrshire judging.

The four boys who made the Waterloo trip were selected from an original field of 355 Illinois 4-H'ers. The boys worked their way through the State 4-H Judging Contest in Urbana, the Illinois State Fair in Springfield and finally to Waterloo.

The 4-H judging team from Maryland won the contest.

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HDN:cm
10/5/60

For Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Meat Scraps and Tankage Still Fit in Swine Rations

If meat scraps and tankage are cheap enough, they can safely replace half of the soybean meal in corn and fortified soybean meal swine rations, reports farm adviser _____.

He explains that recent emphasis on corn and fortified soybean meal rations has caused farmers to wonder whether they can still use meat scraps and tankage.

_____ points out that meat and bone scraps containing 50 percent protein are equal in nutritive value to soybean meal containing 44 percent protein. So, if the meat scraps cost less money, they are the better buy.

Tankage containing 60 percent protein is more nutritious than soybean meal, so it's worth paying more money for it. At $77 a ton, the nutrients are no more expensive than they are in soybean meal at $70 a ton.

But _____ warns that meat scraps or tankage should not replace more than half of the soybean meal. Illinois research shows that, if more is included, the hogs won't get enough tryptophan, one of the essential amino acids.

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EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

WADAM Records Can Boost Dairy Herd Efficiency

Farm Adviser _____ says the Weigh-A-Day-A-Month record plan is one of the easiest and surest ways for _____ county dairymen to boost their income through better herd efficiency.

_____ points out that WADAM records help dairymen adjust cow feeding schedules; provide a simple, low-cost guide for culling low producers; and help dairymen plan for better herd production.

Dairymen can adjust the grain feeding schedule to the amount actually needed as soon as they have the first month's WADAM records. The records may show that some cows are low or unprofitable producers simply because they aren't getting as much feed as they need.

On the other hand, the records may show that some cows are getting too much feed for the amount of milk they produce.

_____ says WADAM records also provide a low-cost guide for culling low-producing cows from the herd.

He points out that Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Holstein cows must produce a minimum of 7,000 pounds of milk a year to pay all costs of production and show a profit. Guernsey and Jersey breeds must produce at least 5,000 pounds of milk a year.

Using WADAM records to eliminate cows below these production levels from the herd will help dairymen build better more efficient herds for the future.

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HDN:mfb
10/12/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Stilbestrol Still Best

The hormone preparations synovex and rapigain are both used in cattle feeding programs, but stilbestrol is cheaper and usually results in the highest profits, points out _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He quotes recent University of Illinois trials in which steers given rapigain (an experimental paste injection) gained less or only the same weight as steers implanted with 24 or 36 milligrams of stilbestrol.

In earlier experiments, synovex implants usually produced faster gains than stilbestrol implants. But the extra gains usually didn't make up for the extra price of synovex. So, with steers, it's probably best to use stilbestrol.

Implanting stilbestrol at first, and then feeding it, is the best way to avoid side-effects, says _____. After weaning, implant steers with 24 milligrams. Then, starting about seven months later, feed the hormone until the cattle reach market weight. Fattening cattle receiving stilbestrol gain an extra 1/4 to 1/3 of a pound a day on little, if any, extra feed.

Heifers can be implanted with synovex but should not be implanted with stilbestrol, which may cause severe side-effects. The best plan, however, is to feed them 5 milligrams of stilbestrol daily. Stop feeding if side-effects, such as high tail heads or enlarged udders, appear.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Antibiotics in Cattle Rations

Cattle on wintering rations respond better to antibiotics than cattle on fattening rations, reports _____ county farm adviser _____.

Two typical trials at the University of Illinois illustrate this point: In the first, cattle on aureomycin-supplemented wintering rations gained 1.86 pounds a day; cattle without the antibiotic gained only 1.63 pounds. Feed costs averaged 10 percent less with the aureomycin ration.

With fattening cattle, however, aureomycin actually reduced weight gains. Supplemented cattle gained only 1.80 pounds a day compared with 1.95 pounds for those not receiving aureomycin.

But _____ warns that, like other antibiotics, aureomycin does not produce results as consistent as those given by stilbestrol and other hormone-like substances.

_____ is the University of Illinois farm adviser in _____ county.

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GFS:mfb
10/19/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Clipping Dairy Cows For Winter Saves Time, Labor

Dairymen can save time, money and labor by clipping their cows before turning them into the barns for the winter.

_____ county Farm Adviser _____ points out that clipping saves work in preparing cows for milking. It may also reduce milk sediment and help to lower the bacterial count.

Here are five steps dairymen can follow in clipping cows:

1. Clip the tail and bob the switch so that it clears the ground about four inches. Clip the tail head and area around the switch of the tail.

2. Clip the entire surface of the udder.

3. Next clip the belly and hocks. Then make a "mark line" from the navel to the thurl on both sides. Do this by holding the clippers on edge, with the bottom blade toward the cow's head.

4. Clip the flanks and thighs by running the clippers up from the hock to the "mark line."

5. Clip up the backbone to help control lice.

_____ warns that clipping is no substitute for washing the cow's udder before milking.

Even when cows are neatly clipped, the udder and teats should still be washed carefully with water and chlorine solution before putting on the milking machine.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Low-Producers Hike Milk Production Costs

One of the best ways to cut dairy production costs is to cut feed costs.

And _____ county Farm Adviser _____ says the best way to cut feed costs is to remove the low-producing cows from your herd.

_____ says dairymen can't expect to make a profit by feeding a large number of low-producing, money-losing cows. Cut these cows from your herd, and you can either feed more to your good cows or sell the extra feed.

Another way to cut feed costs is to make the most use of home-grown feeds. _____ says University of Illinois dairy scientists point out that Holstein herd owners in Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Associations have cut feed costs by letting good-quality roughage supply a large portion of the necessary feed nutrients.

Records from 990 Holstein herds divided into high and low grain-feeding groups showed that the groups had nearly the same level of production regardless of the amount of grain fed.

_____ says this is possible because the dairymen who were feeding the least amount of grain were stuffing their cows with high-quality roughage, both summer and winter.

The average return over feed costs was $45 less per cow for the herds on a high grain-feeding program than for those that were fed less grain and more high-quality hay.

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HDN:mfb
10/26/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

A University of Illinois farm outlook specialist says the 1960 corn crop may sell for around $1.00 a bushel. That's about four cents less than the average received for the 1959 crop.

****

U. S. Department of Agriculture research shows that farmers who harvest their corn with the conventional ear corn picker lose more corn than those who use picker-shellers or corn combines.

****

Amino acids are the "building blocks" of protein.

****

University of Illinois veterinarians warn that only skunks bred and raised in captivity and properly immunized against rabies should be used as pets.

****

Cold, damp fall weather triggers the distemper virus that kills roughly 70 percent of the unvaccinated dogs it attacks. This toll is unnecessary. Vaccination against distemper is nearly 90 percent effective, and it usually lasts the dog's lifetime.

****

Cattle on wintering rations respond better to antibiotics than cattle on fattening rations, according to University of Illinois animal scientists.

****

Dairymen can save time, money and labor by clipping their cows before turning them in to the barns for the winter.

****

Ground soybeans usually can't compete economically with other feeds for dairy cows.

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HDN:mfb
10/26/60

For Farm Advisers

Sheep Ticks and Lice Damage Wool

Sheep ticks and lice can seriously damage wool and even reduce wool production, warns Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Sheep that are heavily infested with ticks lose blood. Their wool becomes littered with tick excrement, bodies of dead ticks and empty pupal cases. Ticks can even kill young lambs.

Lice cause symptoms similar to those caused by ticks. The animal rubs and scratches to relieve irritation. Infested sheep go off feed. Lice also impair wool quality and can reduce wool production.

Since ticks and lice are just establishing themselves on sheep for the winter, treatment now will help to reduce infestations.

The two insects are controlled in the same way, points out _____. He recommends dipping whenever equipment is available. Spraying is also effective if the sheep are thoroughly wetted. For short-term control or for treatment soon after shearing, dusting is recommended.

Use one of the following insecticides: DDT, 0.25 percent concentration; toxaphene, 0.25 percent concentration; or lindane, 0.025 percent concentration. Use these same materials for spraying, but double the concentration. In addition, sheep may be sprayed with 0.50 percent malathion, 0.25 percent Co-ral or 0.50 percent Korlan. After shearing, 1.0 percent rotenone or 1.5 percent dieldrin is recommended.

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Follow directions on the container label for the amount to use per 100 gallons of water.

Adding one or two pounds of a washday detergent in every 100 gallons of spray or dip material will aid in wetting and penetrating.

Do not treat undernourished lactating animals or animals under three months of age. Allow 30 days to elapse between treatment and slaughter when using lindane, toxaphene or DDT; 60 days with Co-ral; 84 days with Korlan; and 90 days with dieldrin. Malathion and rotenone have no waiting period.

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PAC:mfb
10/26/60

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 14, 1960

Local 4-H'er To Make Club Congress Trip

_____ county 4-H'er __(Name)__ will receive one of the highest honors offered in 4-H Club work when he attends the 39th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 27 through December 2.

_____ is one of 30 young Illinois delegates selected to make the Club Congress trip. The delegates were chosen from a field of more than 72,000 Illinois members.

They will join some 1,900 other delegates and leaders from the United States and about 20 other countries at the big six-day conference.

Group discussions, addresses by prominent speakers and talks with delegates and visitors from foreign countries are educational highlights of the congress.

Entertainment features include a "pop" concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, featuring the 4-H Club members as soloists, and a Friendship Party at the Aragon Ballroom.

Club Congress is conducted by the state extension services and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the National 4-H Service Committee, Inc. All delegates are award winners in their respective states.

(Editor's note: A list of the 1960 Illinois 4-H Club Congress delegates is attached.)

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11/2/60

1960 ILLINOIS NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS DELEGATES

Anne Akin	R. 1, St. Francisville	Lawrence
Carol Anderson	R. 1, Chapin	Morgan
Frank Beatty	R. 2, Avon	Fulton
Brenda Bewley	R. 2, Glasford	Peoria
Charles Bicklehaupt	R. 1, Mt. Carroll	Carroll
Tom Bidner	R. 1, Mahomet	Champaign
Ronald Boldt	R. 1, Seneca	LaSalle
Gary Coates	R. 2, Neponset	Bureau
Duane Dean	R. 1, Griggsville	Pike
Eugene Dillow	R. 1, Jonesboro	Union
Brenda Fisher	RFD, Macedonia	Franklin
Ron Gehrig	R. 1, Wyoming	Marshall-Putnam
Galen Haegele	Barnhill	Wayne
David Harms	R. 1, Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
Patsy Kessler	R. 1, Mode	Shelby
Kenny McMillan	R. 1, Prairie City	McDonough
Susan Miller	Cisco	Piatt
Mary Jo Oldham	306 Posey Court, Shawneetown	Gallatin
Lee Oltmanns	R. 2, Nokomis	Montgomery
Don Pritchard	R. 1, Maple Park	DeKalb
Clara Jane Raplus	R. 1, Box 163, St. Charles	Kane
James Richter	R. 1, Mascoutah	St. Clair
Chris Scherer	Claremont	Richland
Elaine Steimel	R. 2, DeKalb	DeKalb
Judith Sudheimer	R. 2, Carbondale	Jackson
Marilyn Tomlinson	125 E. Clinton, Rushville	Schuyler
Beverly Torok	R. 2, Monee	Will
Nancy Vogler	R. 1, Sciota	McDonough
Margaret Williams	R. 1, Stockton	Jo Daviess
Shirley Yana	Thawville	Ford

Farm-City Week Packet
Facts and Figures for Speeches,
Radio Spots, Column Fillers

Farm assets in the United States reached a record value of $203.6 billion on January 1, 1960. This was about $1.3 billion more than a year earlier. Farm debt was small relative to assets. Debts totaled $24.3 billion, about 12 percent of the value of farm assets.

****

The gross farm income from American farms totaled $37.9 billion in 1959. This total was made up of $33.1 billion from cash receipts from farm marketings, $681 million from government payments, $1.6 billion from farm products consumed at home, $2 billion from rental value of farm dwellings, and $518 million from the net change in inventories.

****

Total production costs other than wages, rent and interest on mortgages totaled $21.6 billion. After paying wages, rent, and mortgage interest, farm operators had $11.8 billion left as their net income for 1959.

****

The machinery and equipment caravan used on American farms in 1960 includes 4.7 million tractors, 3.1 million motor trucks, 1.1 million grain combines, 780,000 corn pickers, 650,000 pickup balers and 285,000 field forage harvesters.

****

In 1960 the value of assets per farm in the United States averaged $34,648. For each farm worker, assets average $21,303. This

-more-

amount was made up of $15,561 in real estate, $2,194 in livestock, $2,167 in machinery and motor vehicles and $1,381 in inventories and bank deposits to meet farm expenses. These amounts compare favorably with investment per worker in urban industry.

****

More than 22 million workers are employed in agriculture and in agricultural industries. Of this total, 7 1/2 million are on farms, another 6 million in farm supply businesses and 9 million are employed in processing and distributing agricultural products.

****

Every year the American people buy around $100 billion worth of products that originate on farms--domestic or foreign. Close to $75 billion, or about $3 out of every $4, goes for costs that are added after the products leave the farm.

****

Total farm investment of over $200 billion in 1959 was equivalent to more than two-thirds of the value of all stocks of all corporations represented on the New York Stock Exchange.

****

Farmers have twice as much invested in machinery as does the entire steel industry, and five times as much as the automobile industry.

****

Today each American farmer produces enough food and fiber to supply himself and 23 or 24 other people. In 1940 each farmer supplied only enough for himself and 11 others.

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HDG:mfb
11/8/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cow Size Important To Milk Production

A University of Illinois dairy scientist says research at several experiment stations shows that large cows pay off with higher milk production than smaller cows of the same breed.

Dairy specialist Leo Fryman cites University of Missouri research that shows an increase of about 20 pounds of butterfat for every 100-pound rise in body weight.

A study of New York DHIA records on Holstein cows showed a 775-pound boost in milk production for every 100-pound increase in body weight.

Fryman says the fact that the larger cows in the New York survey ate more feed was offset by their greater salvage value, higher production and greater return over feed cost.

Although larger heifers are better producers, Fryman warns that it may be poor economy to delay breeding for the sole purpose of getting extremely large size.

The weight increase is usually not great enough to justify losing several months of production in an average-sized heifer because of delayed breeding.

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HDN:mfb
11/16/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Albert Discusses Wintering Cows

In response to questions from _____ county farm adviser _____ _____, W. W. Albert, University of Illinois beef cattle specialist, discusses major considerations in wintering beef cows.

Farm Adviser: We all know that roughages are the mainstay of a beef cow's diet over winter. What roughages do you suggest?

Albert: The most practical approach is to use home-grown roughages. The ration should be economical as well as practical, and this isn't too hard to achieve, since beef cows can utilize low-quality roughages as well as the better forages. Many farmers are now using stalk fields and aftermath meadows. Later they switch to legume hays, grass hays or even straw. Some use ground corncobs in emergencies, and both grass and corn silages are popular. Good operators make it a point to be feeding better quality forages during the critical two months before calving and during the nursing period.

Farm Adviser: Do beef cows need grain?

Albert: In most cases they do not.

Farm Adviser: What do you mean when you say that the ration must be "adequate"?

Albert: A cow should get adequate energy from an overwintering ration, and she generally obtains this energy from a full stomach of roughage.

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As a rule of thumb, beef cows need about one pound of protein daily, particularly those due to calve in the spring. Feeding four to five pounds of legume hay per day per cow is the easiest and most economical way to meet this requirement.

Another requirement for an "adequate" ration is feeding a simple mineral mix of equal parts of iodized salt and steamed bone meal.

Farm Adviser: What are the consequences of underfeeding and overfeeding?

Albert: Like people, cows cannot perform properly if fed niggardly. Nature made the cow in such a way that, if she cannot get enough nutrients from her feed to produce a calf, she will draw on her own system. Later this is often reflected in poor milk flow and a slow-gaining calf.

Overfeeding, besides being costly, produces, fat, lazy cows that frequently have trouble calving.

-30-

RFH:mfb
11/30/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Rest Important After First Calving

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out that a good rest period is extremely important after a heifer's first lactation.

_____ says that heifers don't have a chance to grow much during their first year of production. But if they are well fed they grow rapidly when lactation stops and will produce more during the next lactation.

Also, the udder of the first-calf heifer must have a rest if it is to develop further. A rest period of six to eight weeks before the second calf is usually adequate.

-30-

HDN:mfb
12/14/60

For Farm Advisers January 5, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

	Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes: Seconds)
1. _____	1959 Results of Minimum Tillage John Siemans	5:00
** 2. _____	Strontium 90 in Milk Dr. Bruce Larson	5:15
3. _____	What's New in 1960 4-H Club Work? Frank Mynard	5:15
** 4. _____	Can Illinois Egg Producers Compete? Sam Ridlen	3:45
** 5. _____	Hovers for Baby Pigs Art Muehling	3:45
** 6. _____	Preventing Electric Motor Burn-out Frank Andrew	4:15
** 7. _____	Selecting Proper Dairy Bedding G. W. Harpestad	3:45
8. _____	Ordering Tree and Shrubs W. R. Nelson	4:45
** 9. _____	Legume Seed Price-- Supply Situation for 1960 W. O. Scott	3:45
**10. _____	Grass Seed Supply for 1960 W. O. Scott	2:55
11. _____	What Is a Windbreak Worth? L. B. Culver	5:10
12. _____	Poultry Outlook for 1960 J. R. Roush	5:50
**13. _____	Corn Price Outlook for 1960 L. F. Stice	4:30

Requested by _____

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For Farm Advisers January 20, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
** 1.____Minimum Tillage Still Looks Good J. V. Baird	5:55
** 2.____Tips on Buying Good Tile John Replogle	4:15
3.____Forest Tree Improvement J. J. Jokela	4:10
** 4.____When Selecting Trees--Good Stock Pays Ted Curtin	3:25
** 5.____Spring Cankerworm H. B. Petty	3:50
** 6.____Ordering Seed for the New Garden Bill Courter	4:40
** 7.____Pre-inoculation of Legumes O. H. Sears	4:15
8.____Costs and Returns of the Beef Cow Herd W. N. Thompson	5:00
** 9.____Tips for Lambing Time U. S. Garrigus	4:15
**10.____Controlling Cluster Flies H. B. Petty	3:30
**11.____Preview of the Winter Short Course Warren Wessells	5:00
12.____Preview of Agricultural Industries Forum E. E. Broadbent	5:00

Requested by_____

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For Farm Advisers February 4, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

		Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes: Seconds)
** 1.	____	Performance of Soybean Varieties Dick Bernard	4:20
** 2.	____	Tips on Tuning Up Tractors John Siemens	4:00
** 3.	____	Tips on Marketing Our Bulging Corn Supply L. F. Stice	4:00
** 4.	____	Cutting Costs of Egg Production S. F. Ridlen	5:10
5.	____	Can the Small Dairyman Stay in Business? R. V. Johnson	2:30
** 6.	____	Timely Livestock Topics H. G. Russell and T. R. Greathouse	4:45
** 7.	____	Winter Housing of Dairy Calves, Heifers and Cows J. L. Albright	4:15
8.	____	Cover Crops Have a Place on Illinois Farms J. J. Pierre	5:10
** 9.	____	Cattle Market Predictions L. H. Simerl	4:30
10.	____	Hardware Disease Dr. E. U. Stromlund, D.V.M.	4:38
**11.	____	Pruning Fruit Trees Frank Owen	4:15
12.	____	Trees You Can Still Get for Forest Planting L. B. Culver	3:30

Requested by _____

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For Farm Advisers February 15, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSION WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

		Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes: Seconds)
**	1. ____	Tips on Making Those 1960 Fertilizer Decisions Dick West	4:15
**	2. ____	Weeds Cut Crop Yields, Take Needed Nutrients E. L. Knake	5:35
**	3. ____	Baby Pig Anemia Still Threatens Al Jensen	4:20
**	4. ____	Silage for Young Dairy Calves J. R. Staubus	4:00
**	5. ____	Soybean Cyst Nematode Invades Illinois M. P. Britton	5:20
	6. ____	Controlling Cattle Grubs Steve Moore	4:45
	7. ____	What to Do in Case of Power Failure F. W. Andrew	5:05
**	8. ____	The Insect Situation for 1960 Steve Moore	5:30
**	9. ____	Results of Deep Tillage and Deep Application of Fertilizer A. L. Lang	4:00
**	10. ____	Some Trees That Might Be Used to Replace the Elm Bill Nelson	4:45
	11. ____	Pointers for Calving Time in a Beef Cattle Herd W. W. Albert	5:20
**	12. ____	Potential Markets for Sterile Concentrated Milk R. W. Bartlett	5:03

Requested by: _____

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For Farm Advisers March 10, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
** 1.____Control of Soil Insects J. H. Bigger	4:15
** 2.____Changes in Feeder Cattle Returns, 1959 A. G. Mueller	4:50
** 3.____Alfalfa Variety Recommendations for 1960 Carl Hittle	4:25
** 4.____It Pays to Treat Seed Mike Britton	3:05
** 5.____Farmstead Windbreaks Pay Off in Winter L. B. Culver	4:35
** 6.____Poultry Wet-Litter Problem Sam Ridlen	4:50
7.____Highlights of the 1960 Farm and Home Festival at the University of Illinois K. A. Kendall	4:30
** 8.____Nitrogen Topdressing for Wheat S. R. Aldrich	5:00
** 9.____Tips on Planning the Vegetable Garden Norm Oebker	4:50
**10.____The Effects of Artificial Drying on the Nutritive Value of Corn A. L. Jensen	4:35
11.____The Many Uses of Soil Surveys L. J. McKenzie	5:00
12.____A Spring Work Schedule for the Landscape Garden Bill Nelson	4:35

Requested By_____

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For Farm Advisers March 24, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1.____Effects of Price on Wheat Production C. P. Schumaier	5:35
**2.____Cash-Rent Arrangements on Illinois Farms Frank Reiss	5:15
**3.____Changes in Illinois Soil Testing Program J. C. Laverty	4:15
4.____Tips for Shearing Time U. S. Garrigus	5:05
**5.____Electrical System Inspection Time Frank Andrew	5:10
**6.____Disease-Free Pigs Al Jensen	4:40
**7.____Crop Rotation Benefits Corn Yields A. L. Lang	4:50
**8.____Stice Evaluates "Payment in Kind" Program Les Stice	4:10
9.____Changes in Western Cattle Feed Lots Brice Kirtley	5:45
10.____Tips on Applying Pre-Emergence Weed Killer John Siemens	5:10
11.____Pruning and Planting Raspberries Bill Courter	4:45
12.____Temporary Pastures Increase Forage Supply K. A. Kendall	5:05

Requested By_____

_____

For Farm Advisers April 7, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
** 1.____Chick Hatchings Nosedive. . . . . Sam Ridlen	3:15
** 2.____Which Is Best--Granular or Liquid Herbicides?. . . . . Ellery Knake	4:45
** 3.____Tips on Starting Asparagus and Rhubarb. . . . . Norman Oebker	4:35
** 4.____Pointers on Applying Pre-emergence Weed Killers . . . . . John Siemens	5:10
** 5.____Corn Test Aid in Selecting Varieties . . . . . Earl Leng	5:25
** 6.____Wind-Resistant Roofs . . . . . Don Jedele	4:45
7.____Using Minimum Tillage on Corn. . . . . Jack Baird	4:07
8.____Pasturing Woods Pays Large Dividends . . . . . L. B. Culver	4:30
9.____Relationship of Farm Expenses to Incomes . . . . . R. C. Ross	4:00
10.____Repairing Winter Damage on Fruit Plants. . . . . Frank Owen	6:10
11.____Spring-Feeding Fruit Plants. . . . . Frank Owen	5:30

Requested by_____

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For Farm Advisers April 21, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1.____The Price You Pay for Pasturing Woods L. B. Culver	4:30
2.____Drying Corn vs. Market Discounts V. W. Davis	4:50
3.____1959 Livestock Returns A. G. Mueller	5:35
4.____A Federal Milk Marketing Order for Central Illinois? R. E. Jacobson	5:25
**5.____The Termite Problem and Its Control Steve Moore	3:55
**6.____Nitrogen Fertilization of Corn S. R. Aldrich	4:20
**7.____Tips on Transplanting Vegetables J. W. Courter	4:15
**8.____The Use of Mulches on Home Gardens N. F. Oebker	5:10
9.____Why Consumers Prefer Red Meat B. C. Breidenstein	4:00
**10.____The Destructive Clover Leaf Weevil Steve Moore	3:45
11.____Building a Farm Pond C. J. Drablos	5:40
12.____Electrical Controls for Farmstead Mechanization F. W. Andrew	6:00
13.____Why Butterfat Tests Slump in the Spring R. V. Johnson	2:50

Requested by_____

_____

For Farm Advisers May 12, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
**1.____Fertilizing--A Profitable Practice in Lawn Care C. E. Ackerman	5:00
**2.____Egg Consumption--Down, Down, Down S. R. Ridlen	5:15
**3.____Tips on Silo Maintenance D. G. Jedele	5:00
**4.____Herbicide Injury to Trees T. W. Curtin	4:30
**5.____Mulches Keep Home Gardens Weed-Free N. F. Oebker	5:10
**6.____Mowing--A Vital Step in Lawn Care C. E. Ackerman	5:00
**7.____Preventing Bloat R. E. Brown	3:40
**8.____Hybrid Sorghums Pave the Way to Better Silage K. A. Kendall	4:40
**9.____Efficient Use of Pasture for Hogs D. E. Becker	4:50
**10.____Pointers on Planting Corn J. W. Pendleton	5:00
**11.____Clover Mites Make a Nuisance of Themselves H. B. Petty	3:50
**12.____Red Spider Mites Chew Evergreens H. B. Petty	3:40

Requested by_____

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For Farm Advisers May 26, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSION WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 30 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes: Seconds)
** 1. ____Sudan Grass Excellent as Hot-Weather Forage A. W. Burger	4:10
** 2. ____Tips on Pruning and Training Tomatoes Bill Courter	5:05
** 3. ____The Problems Farmers Face in Borrowing Money A. T. Anderson	3:55
4. ____Shaping Evergreens in June for December's Christmas Trees W. F. Bulkley	4:15
** 5. ____Some Guides for Buying Farm Machinery R. N. Van Arsdall	5:10
** 6. ____Stop Garden Weeds With Ease N. F. Oebker	4:30
7. ____Cut Winter Feed Bills With Good-Quality Hay L. R. Fryman	5:50
** 8. ____Hybrid Sorghums Pave the Way for Better Forage Phillip Watkins	3:45
** 9. ____Calibrating Sprayers for Pre-emergence Herbicides J. C. Siemens	4:40
**10. ____Care of Evergreens W. R. Nelson	4:40
**11. ____Bean Leaf Beetles in the Garden H. B. Petty	3:45
**12. ____Bagworms on Evergreens H. B. Petty	3:40

Requested by: _____

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For Farm Advisers June 21, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
**1.___Aphids Attack Flowering Shrubs. . . . . H. B. Petty	3:55
**2.___Tips on Keeping Hens Over for a Second Year of Egg Production . S. F. Ridlen	3:45
**3.___Advantages of Grinding Grain for Dairy Cattle . . . . . C. L. Davis	3:43
**4.___Farm Structures Built With Tilt-Up Concrete Walls . . . . . D. G. Jedele	4:35
**5.___Early Marketing of Lambs Pays Off . . . . . E. E. Hatfield	3:50
**6.___Silverfish--Nature and Control. . . . . Steve Moore	4:55
**7.___Management Practices for Dairy Cattle in Hot Weather. . . . . J. L. Albright	5:45
**8.___Correct Watering Practices for Garden Vegetables. . . . . Norm Oebker	3:40
9.___Tips on Repainting Houses . . . . . C. S. Walters	5:30
10.___Ant Problems--Control . . . . . Steve Moore	5:20
11.___Weed Sprayer Adjustments. . . . . Wendell Bowers	4:45
12.___Haylage Versus Pasture. . . . . A. L. Neumann	5:30

Requested by_____

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For Farm Advisers July 14, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1._____Self-Supporting Walls Developed for Grain Storage. . . . . G. C. Shove, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	5:35
2._____New Roof Coverings for Farm Houses . . . . . K. H. Hinchcliff, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	5:30
**3._____Artificial Insemination Outlook in Illinois. . . . . J. G. Cash, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	3:05
**4._____Post-Emergence Weed Control in Corn. . . . . E. L. Knake, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	5:00
**5._____Controlling Mosquitoes . . . . . Steve Moore, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	5:35
**6._____Renovating Strawberries Increases Next Year's Yield. . . . . J. W. Courter, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	5:00
**7._____Preventing Blossom Drop. . . . . N. F. Oebker, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	4:35
**8._____Tips on Preventing Barn Hay Fires. . . . . F. W. Andrew, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	4:25
**9._____Hot-Weather Tips for Poultry Management. . . . . S. F. Ridlen, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	4:35
*10._____Roundup of Grain Price Prospects . . . . . T. A. Hieronymus, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	5:15
*11._____Picnic Beetles Swipe Ants' Reputation. . . . . H. B. Petty, interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	4:45
*12._____Safety Tips for the Harvest Season . . . . . O. L. Hogsett, straight talk.	3:10

Requested by_____

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For Farm Advisers July 28, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1. ___Who Sets Egg Prices? J. R. Roush	4:10
2. ___Tips to Get Rid of Fleas in the House H. B. Petty--interviewed by Rip Glissendorf	4:30
3. ___Illinois Dairy Crossbreeding Results F. N. Dickinson	5:07
4. ___Getting Good Legume Stands From Late Summer Seedings S. G. Carmer	5:20
5. ___A Patio for Outdoor Summer Living Bill Nelson	4:50
6. ___Illinois Bubbles With Increased Population C. L. Folse	4:40
7. ___Cool Tips for Faster Hog Gains A. L. Jensen	4:45
8. ___New Machines for Feeding Livestock Automatically F. W. Andrew	5:00
9. ___Simplified vs. Complex Poultry Rations S. F. Ridlen	5:30
10. ___Tips for Barbecuing Chicken S. F. Ridlen	5:15
11. ___Chemicals for Killing Roadside Weeds E. L. Knake	4:30
12. ___How Farm Foresters Benefit You T. W. Curtin	5:25

Requested by_____

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RADIO PROGRAMS THAT FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm broadcasts that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Joe Fernandez, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the name you want and send this list with a tape to Joe Fernandez, 326 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. He will dub the interview onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Radio stations indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations in our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews in a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1. ___ Who Gets Egg Prices? ..... 4:10 A. H. Hsieh	
2. ___ Tips on Use and Care of Trees in the Home ..... 4:10 E. L. Kelly--Interviewed by Ely Silhavy	
3. ___ Illinois Dairy Conservation Results ..... 5:07 F. E. Robison	
4. ___ Getting Corn Lagoon Starts Farm Late Summer Feeding ..... 5:42 F. C. Gamer	
5. ___ A Table for Outdoor Summer Living ..... 4:50 Bill Nelson	
6. ___ Illinois Dairies With Improved Sanitation ..... 4:40 E. L. Sims	
7. ___ Good Tips for Water Bug Control ..... 4:47 A. L. Steyn	
8. ___ New Machines For Feeding Livestock Automatically ..... 5:05 F. E. Snipes	
9. ___ Identified vs. Unknown Poultry Medicine ..... 4:40 D. T. Blehm	
10. ___ Pills for Determining Chickens ..... 3:45 D. T. Blehm	
11. ___ Chemicals For Killing Roadside Weeds ..... 4:00 E. L. Kinsler	
12. ___ The Farm Pressure Density Tool ..... 3:57 E. W. Smith	

Recorded by _____

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For Farm Advisers August 11, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
** 1.___Late Summer Care for Strawberries J. W. Courter	5:00
** 2.___Development of Specific Pathogen-Free Pigs A. H. Jensen	5:15
** 3.___Face Flies--New Problem for Cattlemen H. B. Petty	5:00
** 4.___Effects of Water and Nitrogen on Corn Crops C. E. Fulcher	4:45
5.___Where Did 1960 U. of I. Agricultural Graduates Go? W. K. Wessels	5:50
** 6.___Tips for Saving Money on State and Federal Taxes N. G. P. Krausz	4:10
** 7.___Effect of Minimum Tillage on Illinois Corn J. C. Siemens	4:05
8.___Poultry Housing of the Future S. F. Ridlen	6:00
** 9.___Dairy Records Figured by IBM G. W. Harpestad	4:45
**10.___What Causes Tree Diseases? T. W. Curtin	5:10
11.___Preventing Tile From Filling With Soil D. R. Sisson	5:40
**12.___Effect of Stage of Maturity on Nutritive Value of Hay J. H. Byers interviewed by O. F. Glissendorf	5:35
**13.___Producing Red Clover Seed on Illinois Farms W. O. Scott	4:55

Requested by_____

Data Processing with Film Facilities

This is the correct list of part alternative that have been received as
ge for you. Some of them are changed to the dimensions, from media adv-
r for the fellow of individuals, with small amount of the college.

To get these treasures, just place the item you want and add this item
th a page to the dimensions, 100 Bedford Ave., Chicago, Illinois. It will be re-
ntersteady into your map but prices is visible a month. It has to be a week worth here.

Double matrix indicate that an interview has been run in 10 years are-
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e a media program. For my money, the choice is practical for easily use.

	Item Number (Alphabetically)
Data Bank and Quantitative Interviews	
* 1.__Data Bank Data for Inventory.....	100
2. 4. Owner	
* 2.__Development of Dwelling Performance Sup.....	142
7. 8. Photo	
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* 4.__Effects of Color and Strength on Film Copy.....	142
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Approved by _____

For Farm Advisers August 11, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
** 1.___Late Summer Care for Strawberries J. W. Courter	5:00
** 2.___Development of Specific Pathogen-Free Pigs A. H. Jensen	5:15
** 3.___Face Flies--New Problem for Cattlemen H. B. Petty	5:00
** 4.___Effects of Water and Nitrogen on Corn Crops C. E. Fulcher	4:45
5.___Where Did 1960 U. of I. Agricultural Graduates Go? W. K. Wessels	5:50
** 6.___Tips for Saving Money on State and Federal Taxes N. G. P. Krausz	4:10
** 7.___Effect of Minimum Tillage on Illinois Corn J. C. Siemens	4:05
8.___Poultry Housing of the Future S. F. Ridlen	6:00
** 9.___Dairy Records Figured by IBM G. W. Harpestad	4:45
**10.___What Causes Tree Diseases? T. W. Curtin	5:10
11.___Preventing Tile From Filling With Soil D. R. Sisson	5:40
**12.___Effect of Stage of Maturity on Nutritive Value of Hay J. H. Byers interviewed by O. F. Glissendorf	5:35
**13.___Producing Red Clover Seed on Illinois Farms W. O. Scott	4:55

Requested by_____

For Farm Advisers September 8, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to Jon Greeneisen, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 24 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
**1.___Reducing Combine Losses During Soybean Harvest Wendell Bowers	4:35
**2.___Getting Trees Ready to Face Winter W. F. Bulkley	4:50
**3.___How to Stop Hens From Laying Eggs on the Floor S. F. Ridlen	4:30
**4.___Tips on Supplementing Fall Pastures for Dairy Cattle L. R. Fryman	4:15
**5.___Giant Cicada-Killing Wasps Are Dangerous Steve Moore	4:45
**6.___Sticking Up Farm Structures With Glue A. J. Muehling	4:40
**7.___Nitrate Poisoning From Forages R. E. Brown	4:05
**8.___Soybean Cyst Nematode Situation in Illinois R. W. Bills	4:45
**9.___Using Nature's Toothbrush F. W. Owen	5:30
10.___Hog Outlook for 1960-61 R. B. Schwart	6:20
11.___Protecting Fruit Trees From Mice and Rabbits F. W. Owen	6:00
12.___W-A-D-A-M Records Develop Efficient Dairy Herds R. V. Johnson	3:00
13.___Maintaining Open Drainage Ditches C. J. Drablos	5:00

Requested by_____

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM REPRESENTATIVES

This is the monthly list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jim Greenstein, Farm Radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with their members of the College.

To get these materials, just send the cans you want and send this list with a tape to Jim Greenstein, 3/C Landrum Hall, Urbana, Illinois. He will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. He may be out during July.

Other materials include that an interview has been made by an radio station on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Crop and Specialist Interviews	Time Length (Hours:Minutes)
***. Raising Cooling Issue During Broiler Harvest (Donald Bragg)	4:00
***. Adding Three Daily Is Farm Water (A. I. Bailey)	4:00
***. Are We Who Have Laying Hens on the Farm (S. T. Gilman)	4:00
***. Tile on Supplementing Fall Pastures for Dairy Cattle (E. S. Tyson)	4:00
***. Farm Crop-Drying Bins Are Dangerous (Dave Moore)	4:45
***. Finding Up Farm Structures With Glue (A. J. Mehlin)	4:00
***. Electric Grounding Farm Structures (R. E. Parks)	4:00
***. Northern Corn Rootworm Situation in Illinois (F. W. Fitts)	4:00
***. Dairy Farmer's Notebook (F. W. Cole)	3:00
***. Pig Outlook for 1970-71 (J. E. Schmidt)	3:00
***. Protecting Fruit Trees From Deer and Rabbits (J. W. Cole)	4:00
***. Weed-Control Results Develop Efficient Dairy Barns (J. V. Jackson)	3:00
***. Making Corn Silage Pitches (C. J. Dreyer)	3:00

Reported by _____

For Farm Advisers September 28, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of them are interviews by Jon Greeneisen, former farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 28 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Farm Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
**1.___Spiders Moving Into the Home . . . . . Steve Moore, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	4:00
**2.___Seeding Grass Waterways. . . . . Carrol Drablos, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	5:15
**3.___Maintenance of Rusty Metal Roofs . . . . . Don Jedele, interviewed by John Weidert (Y-dirt)	4:00
**4.___Sowing the 1961 Winter Wheat Crop. . . . . R. O. Weibel, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	5:00
**5.___Flea Problems. . . . . Steve Moore, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	4:45
**6.___Planting Flowering Bulbs for Spring Flowers. . . . . Bill Nelson, interviewed by John Weidert	3:45
**7.___Timely Dairy Topics. . . . . J. G. Cash, interviewed by J. J. Feight (Fate)	4:00
**8.___Drying Corn vs. Market Discounts . . . . . Velmar Davis, interviewed by Jon Greeneisen	4:45
**9.___Swine Performance Testing. . . . . W. F. Nickelson, interviewed by J. J. Feight	6:52
10.___Plan Your Next Spring's Building Needs Now . . . . . Ted Curtin, interviewed by John Weidert	4:50

For Farm Advisers October 11, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. All are interviews by J. J. Feight, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 29 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1.___Reducing Corn-Picker Losses. . . . . Wendell Bowers	4:50
2.___Farm Changes by 1975 . . . . . Roy Van Arsdall	5:23
** 3.___Mottling in Egg Yolks. . . . . S. F. Ridlen	4:10
** 4.___Handling Hi-Moisture Corn on the Dairy Farm. . . . . Leo Fryman	4:50
** 5.___Fall Care of Ornamental Shrubs . . . . . C. E. Ackerman	4:55
** 6.___Using Farm Ponds for Water Supply. . . . . Frank Andrew	4:33
** 7.___Stored-Grain Insects . . . . . Steve Moore	5:05
** 8.___Getting the Most Drying Capacity Out of Your Equipment . . . . . Frank Andrew	4:35
** 9.___Crabgrass Control. . . . . Fred Weinard	4:46
**10.___The Element of Time in Corn-Picker Safety. . . . . Ordie Hogsett	4:40
11.___Fertilizer Use in Illinois . . . . . L. T. Kurtz	5:12
**12.___Dwarf Corn vs. Regular Corn for Silage . . . . . J. H. Byers	6:02

Sales Discussions With Job Specialists

This is the second list of Fore Directions that has been prepared in use for your use. It was interviews by J. L. Fetzer, Fore Sales Manager for the College of Industrial, with staff members of the College.

If you have interviews, just write the name you will use on the line after a dash to C. A. Velgel, 10 Medical Hall, Ohio, Columbus. We will let the interviews know your tape was where it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Please mention initials that is displayed the day and it. If you have questions on our regular weekly tape service. Letter sales specialist the interest in a sale program. Find out whether the student is receiving our weekly tape.

Sales Ideas for Specialist Interviews	Fore Ideas (Number/Number)
1. __Advertising Counselor Issues	1/1
2. __Fore Change to Life	1/1
3. __Appealing to Gay Voice	1/1
4. __Building Elevator Cars in Tall Buildings	1/1
5. __A Fore of Commercial Banks	1/1
6. __Fore Fire Field for Power Supply	[illegible]
7. __Industrial Insurance	1/1
8. __Selling the Best Income Security Co.	[illegible]
9. __Original Insurance	1/1
10. __The Element of Risk in Investment Safety	1/1
11. __Facilities Use in Alabama	1/1
12. __Sales Fore Vs. Regular Fore Values	1/1

For Farm Advisers October 25, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. Most of the interviews are by J. J. Feight, farm radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 29 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tapes.

	Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
**1.	Feeding High-Moisture Corn to Hogs. . . . . Al Jensen	4:27
**2.	Frost-Damaged Feeds . . . . . Dr. D. E. Dees, interviewed by Bill Ryan	4:38
**3.	The New Illinois Soil Testing Program . . . . . J. C. Laverty	4:22
**4.	Hog-Raising Systems on FBFM Farms . . . . . Del Wilken	4:50
5.	Cluster Fly Control . . . . . Pete Petty	3:55
**6.	Early Returns From Forest Plantations . . . . . L. B. Culver, subbing for Ralph Lorenz	4:55
**7.	Indoor Gardening as a Winter 4-H Project. . . . . Bill Stone	5:02
**8.	Timely Dairy Tips . . . . . Jerry Cash	3:20
**9.	Effect of Light on Corn Production. . . . . E. B. Earley	4:35
**10.	Suggestions for Fall-Feeding Livestock. . . . . Harry Russell	4:32
**11.	Residual Spray Legislation. . . . . George Decker (use before November 9)	4:40

For Farm Advisers November 10, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. They are interviews by J. J. Feight and John Weidert, of the extension radio staff for the College of Agriculture, with members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent out to 29 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tapes. Because of limited storage space, we keep only the last two "sets" of tapes cut.

	Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1.	Self-Feeding Bred Ewes E. E. Hatfield, Intro. by John Weidert (Y-dirt)	5:30
**2.	Corn Borer Damage and Control Charles Moye, Interviewed by J. J. Feight (Fate)	3:48
**3.	Prevention and Cure of Mastitis Dr. Robert Brewer, Interviewed by John Weidert	4:46
4.	Molybdenum in Illinois Sam Aldrich, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	5:02
5.	Hormone Use to Induce Abortion in Cattle Dr. J. R. Pickard, Interviewed by John Weidert	4:10
6.	Supplementing Hi-Moisture Silage Jock Byers, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	5:05
**7.	Figuring Actual Egg Production Sam Ridlen, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	4:45
**8.	Ventilating the Henhouse F. L. Herum, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	5:02
9.	Potato Storage Problems C. Y. Arnold, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	5:52
*10.	Mulching Trees and Shrubs Bill Nelson, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	3:15
11.	Installing Under-Floor Heat for Pigs A. J. Muehling, Interviewed by J. J. Feight	3:32

For Farm Advisers November 23, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. They are interviews by J. J. Feight, extension radio editor for the College of Agriculture, with members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent out to 29 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tapes. Because of limited storage space, we keep only the last two "sets" of tapes cut.

Topic--Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1. Mulching Strawberries C. C. Zych	4:35
2. Timely Dairy Tips Jerry Cash	4:40
3. IFYE Achievements in 1960 Hugh Wetzel	7:35
4. Leasing Contracts F. J. Reiss	7:00
**5. Tree Plantings Available for 1961 Ted Curtin	4:20
**6. Check Your Wiring System Frank Andrew	4:48
**7. Increase Litters Through Feeding and Breeding Care D. E. Becker	4:50
8. Herbicide Picture for 1960 E. L. Knake	4:40
**9. Wintering Beef Cows W. W. Albert	5:11
**10. Silverfish Control Steve Moore	4:35
11. 1960--A Good 4-H Year Dick Lyon	5:02
12. Controlling House Plant Insects Steve Moore	3:50

Requested by _____

For Farm Advisers December 9, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. They are interviews by J. J. Feight and John Weidert of the farm radio staff for the College of Agriculture, with members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape. We have available only the last two "sets" of tapes cut.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent to 30 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tapes.

Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time:Length (Min.:Sec.)
**1.__ Apply Soil Insecticides in the Winter. . . . . Pete Petty, interview by J. J. Feight	4:10
**2.__ Rabbit-Proof Your Trees and Shrubs . . . . . Bill Nelson, interview by J. J. Feight	4:30
3.__ Social Security Law Changes. . . . . G. B. Whitman, interview by J. J. Feight	8:08
4.__ Illinois Woodlands Can Be Profitable . . . . . I. I. Holland, interview by J. J. Feight	5:05
**5.__ Control Cattle Lice. . . . . Steve Moore, interview by J. J. Feight	4:38
**6.__ Farmer Adjustments in Central Illinois . . . . . Darrell Penningroth, interview by J. J. Feight	4:57
**7.__ New Practices in Drainage. . . . . Ben Jones, interview by John Weidert (Y-dirt)	4:41
8.__ Winterize Your Stored Machinery. . . . . Wendell Bowers, interview by J. J. Feight	5:11
9.__ Brighten Your Winter Landscape . . . . . H. R. Kemmerer, interview by J. J. Feight	4:15
10.__ DHIA Supervisors and Herd Management . . . . . Gary Harpestad, interview by J. J. Feight	5:05
**11.__ Choosing Annuals for Next Year's Garden. . . . . G. M. Fosler, interview by J. J. Feight	4:25

For Farm Advisers December 22, 1960

TAPED DISCUSSIONS WITH FARM SPECIALISTS

This is the current list of farm discussions that have been recorded on tape for your use. They are interviews by J. J. Feight and John Weidert of the farm radio staff for the College of Agriculture, with staff members of the College.

To get these interviews, just check the ones you want and send this list with a tape to J. J. Feight, 331 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. We will dub the interviews onto your tape and return it within a week. Be sure to send enough tape.

Double asterisks indicate that an interview has been sent out to 30 radio stations on our regular weekly tape service. Before using these particular interviews on a radio program, find out whether the station is receiving our weekly tape.

Topic and Specialist Interviewed	Time Length (Minutes:Seconds)
1._____Roaches or Waterbugs? Pete Petty, interview by J. J. Feight	3:08
2._____Swine Influenza Dr. James Sharp, interview by John Weidert (Y-dirt)	4:35
**3._____DHIR Program Popular With Dairymen Ralph Johnson, interview by John Weidert	4:10
**4._____Marketing the 1960 Corn Crop Les Stice, interview by J. J. Feight	4:31
**5._____Timely Poultry Tips (Cage Layers) Sam Ridlen, interview by J. J. Feight	4:55
6._____Rural Youth Look to 1961 George Daigh, interview by J. J. Feight	6:20
7._____Illinois 4-H'ers Attend NJVGA Meeting Bill Stone, interview by J. J. Feight	7:08
8._____The Importance of Adapted Varieties W. O. Scott, interview by J. J. Feight	4:58
9._____Women's Heels and Wood Floors Charles Walters, interview by J. J. Feight	5:00
**10._____Brown-Banded Roaches Pete Petty, interview by J. J. Feight	4:08
11._____Draft Control in Open Livestock Shelters Don Jedele, interview by J. J. Feight	4:15

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers
(With Picture)

Dunlap Named Assistant Director of Extension Service

Martha L. Dunlap has been appointed assistant director of the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics effective February 1.

Miss Dunlap has her doctor's degree in Cooperative Extension Administration from the University of Wisconsin Extension Center for Advanced Study. She is a graduate of Kansas State University with a bachelor's degree in home economics education and a master's in textiles and clothing. She did graduate study at Iowa State University before going to Wisconsin.

After serving as county home demonstration agent in Missouri for 10 years, Miss Dunlap went to Montana as assistant state home demonstration leader. In 1958 she was named associate state home demonstration leader.

As assistant director of the Cooperative Extension Service, Miss Dunlap will direct the home economics extension program throughout the state. She will supervise a state staff of more than 20 specialists and a county staff of about 170. The adult program is organized in 101 of the 102 counties in Illinois, and more than 50,000 homemakers participate actively in the program. Every county has home economics 4-H Clubs, and about 80 counties have Rural Youth groups.

Miss Dunlap is a member of the American Home Economics Association, Montana Home Economics Association, Adult Education Association, National Council of Family Relations, American Sociological Society, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Pi Lambda Theta and Alpha Kappa Delta.

-30-

JEH:mfb
1/27/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Heat-Proof Surface Protects Kitchen Counter

When building a new kitchen or remodeling an old one, include at least 18 inches of heat-proof counter surface next to the range.

Then you'll have a convenient spot to rest hot pans without fear of scorching or warping the counter top.

Counter surface materials that are the most heat proof are stainless steel, ceramic tile and hard wood.

-30-

****

Look at Carpet Pile When You Buy

Density of carpet pile is the most important factor to consider in selecting carpets and rugs.

The density of pile may vary with rugs of different fiber contents. But in rugs of a given fiber content, the rug with the denser pile will wear better.

Pile denseness tells more about the wearing quality of carpets and rugs than fiber content or type of construction.

-30-

JEW:mfb
3/9/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Herbs Perk Up Fish Dishes

Chopped basil, dill or tarragon leaves or other herbs accent bland fish dishes.

An herb butter is a fine complement to broiled, baked or fried fish. Add one-half teaspoon of dried herb to four tablespoons of butter or margarine. Try dill, mustard, celery seed or curry as your taste dictates.

Or you can prepare the fish with butter or margarine and then sprinkle finely chopped dill, basil or tarragon leaves over the top just before you serve it.

Tarragon adds a delicate flavor to lobster dishes. Chopped basil leaves underscore the goodness of shrimp.

****

Chemical Solution Helps Prevent Dusty Tile

Wipe plastic tile occasionally with a solution of anti-static rinse and water to counteract the tendency of the tile to attract dust. Sta-puff and Nu-soft are two of these anti-static rinses.

****

There's no need to remeasure 1/2 cup of butter or margarine, especially when you use the quarter-pound sticks. Each 1/4-pound stick equals 1/2 cup or eight tablespoons. To get the desired number of tablespoons, just slice them off.

-30-

JEW:mfb
3/16/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

For Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

With spring just around the corner, we hope, it's time to redecorate. Robbie Blakemore, University of Illinois home furnishings staff, has some good reminders about the decorating tricks that can make a square room look rectangular or make a room that is too long and narrow look less long.

Decorate one wall to contrast with the others if you want to create the rectangular look. For example, if three walls are patterned, make the fourth one plain.

Use patterned wallpaper on one or both short-end walls of the too long and narrow room to make it appear shorter. Put attention-getters, such as shelves, on the short walls to make the room appear less long.

****

Extension cords should be used for one appliance at a time, and on a temporary basis. They are not a substitute for permanent, properly installed wiring.

Do not staple or tack extension cords to a wall. Never wrap them around a nail or place them behind a door or under a rug. Any sharp bending or pinching may cause the insulation to crack or strands of wire to break. Insulation is also injured if exposed to high temperature.

****

Mrs. Margueritte Briggs Lynch, extension family life specialist, was the only Illinois home economist to attend the White House Conference on Children and Youth, March 27 to April 2. There were 130 Illinois delegates.

****

Lenten meals means more fish, cheese and egg dishes. These foods have the same high-quality nutrients as meat, and usually at a lower cost. Eggs, for instance, contain vitamin A, the "big 3" B viamins, vitamin D, iron, phosphorus and calcium and protein. And one egg contains only 80 calories. Two standard-sized eggs approximate the average meat serving at a meal.

****

Try shirred eggs for breakfast or lunch. Just break and slip one or two eggs into individual shallow greased baking dishes. Bake in a slow oven, 325° F., 12 to 18 minutes, depending upon desired firmness. For extra flavor, sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese before baking.

-30-

3/23/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Clean winter garments before packing or hanging them away for the summer. Food spots attract "bugs." Treat woolens that are not moth resistant with a DDT or fluoride spray, and place in airtight bags or closets. Synthetics do not need mothproofing.

****

The battle of cleaning greasy pots and pans is half won when you discard used dishwater and start fresh. Use hot water with plenty of detergent to cut the grease. Remember to rid pans of excess grease before you start to wash. A rubber scraper or paper towel is handy to use for this job.

****

To enjoy tender cooked eggs for your Easter breakfast, use low cooking temperatures and the shortest possible cooking time.

****

As home fire chief, homemakers should be sure that electrical connections, and outlets are checked regularly to prevent sparks and short circuits. Also have a good fire extinguisher handy, and know how to use it.

****

Lemon or vinegar may remove discoloring on aluminum pans.

****

Take advantage of canned soups for quick and easy sauces for vegetables, casseroles or meats. Use in the concentrated form or thin as desired with milk or water.

-30-

JEW:mfb
3/29/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

A good rule for preschoolers' birthday parties is to invite the number of guests equal to the child's age. For example, three guests are fine for a three-year-old's party. Simple refreshments, such as a clown's head (upside-down ice cream cone) on a frosted cookie, and an inexpensive gift for each three-year-old guest practically insures fun for everyone. It will also help if Mother will keep the activities and games simple enough to be entertaining, not frustrating.

****

Junior's plate may be just like Daddy's in quality, but it should not be the same in quantity. Children's plates should have child-sized portions. The children can always have seconds.

****

Clean your white felt hat before you pack it away for the summer. And here's a suggestion on how to remove the all-over soil: Put some white cornmeal in a papersack. Put the hat in and shake vigorously. Remove the hat and brush off the cornmeal. The dirt will be left on the cornmeal.

****

Take time to give your sewing scissors and shears some spring care too. Clean away bits of lint and thread. Lubricate with a drop of oil at the screw if scissors seem to stick. High-quality shears can usually be sharpened if they have become dull. But be sure to take them to an experienced person to prevent permanent damage.

-30-

JEW:mfb
4/6/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

After a hearty main course, it's often refreshing to serve cheese and fresh fruit. One kind of cheese that can add a festive appearance and good taste to your tray is Edam. This round, cannon-shaped, bright red cheese is an "original" of the Netherlands. But it's now also made in the United States. Edam is a hard, mild-flavored cheese made from cow's milk. The brilliant red coating is applied after ripening by dipping the cheese in red-colored paraffin.

****

Add frosted grapes to your fresh fruit tray. To put the "frost" on the grapes, dip first in egg white and then in granulated sugar. The coating may stick better if the egg white is slightly beaten.

****

Playing with fingerpaints can make spring rainy days more fun for house-bound youngsters. You can buy finger paints in toy departments or dime stores, or make your own. The easiest way is to mix a small amount of commercial liquid starch with vegetable coloring.

****

Correct fit in children's footwear is particularly important. Shoes should be 1/2 to 3/4 inch longer than the longest toe and should follow the line of the foot, with enough allowance for width. Stockings or socks should be at least 3/4 inch longer than the foot.

****

A shower of cold water cools hot metal pans, but it's also likely to warp them. You can avoid this problem by allowing pans to cool to room temperature before rinsing with cold water or soaking.

-30-

JEW:mfb
4/13/60

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Before taking advantage of bargain prices on cuts of meat, remember that meat must be refrigerated carefully or quick-frozen. For short-time storage, place meats in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Use fresh-ground meats and variety meats within one day after purchase. Use chops and small steaks within two or three days. Larger pieces of meat, such as roasts, keep a day or two longer.

****

There are lots of styles in this year's sportswear. Try on shorts, slacks, pedal-pushers and jeans before buying. Look for well-tailored garments when you shop. Pay particular attention to side and rear views as you glance in the mirror. Garments will be both attractive and comfortable if they fit smoothly at the waist and not too tightly at the hips. Sit down in the fitting room to check for ample room in the crotch and from the crotch to the waistline to assure "sitting comfort."

****

For home freezing of fruits and vegetables, choose sturdy containers of appropriate size and shape that can be sealed tight and will not leak. The more completely moisture- and vapor-proof the container, the better the frozen product will be.

-30-

JEW:mfb
4/20/60

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Before taking advantage of bargain prices on cuts of meat, remember that meat must be refrigerated carefully or quick-frozen. For short-time storage, place meats in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Use fresh-ground meats and variety meats within one day after purchase. Use chops and small steaks within two or three days. Larger pieces of meat, such as roasts, keep a day or two longer.

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JEW:mfb
4/20/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Home Adviser to Attend Conference at University of Illinois

_____, home adviser and her assistant_____
(Name)
will bring back to _____ county the newest thinking in the field of home economics from the annual Home Economics Extension Conference at the University of Illinois May 3-6.

Meeting with home advisers and their assistants from every county in the state, they will hear about new developments in food and nutrition, household equipment, family economics and family life.

Additional topics on the program include "Education for Public Responsibility" and "The 1960 White House Conference."

Home advisers taking part in the program are Lois Mitchell, Rock Island County and Anna Betty Huck, Jefferson County. Mrs. Mitchell will report some facts about teen-age nutrition based on the recent 4-H Club Teen-Time Food Fare project in Rock Island County. Miss Huck will participate in a panel to discuss "What Does the White House Conference Mean to Illinois?"

Speakers for the four-day conference include top level home economists in education and business.

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JEW:mfb
4/28/60

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

When you shop for macaroni products for late springtime dishes or summer salads, look for the word "enriched" on the label. It means that iron and the three B-vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin have been added.

****

All cheese should be kept refrigerated. It may be kept in a covered container, wrapped in metal foil, waxed paper or plastic, or in its original container if pre-packaged. Cottage cheese should be kept tightly covered to retain its moisture. Cheese absorbs other flavors easily.

****

If the dark surface on the yolk of a hard-cooked egg in the shell plagues you, here's a tip. Cool cooked eggs promptly in cold water. This also makes the shells easier to remove when preparing eggs for salads or deviling.

****

Here's one method of making tasty, clear iced tea. Make hot tea double strength. Pour it immediately into glasses filled with crushed ice. Tea cooled slowly is more apt to be cloudy.

****

Give your fresh vegetables the "cool treatment." With hot weather here, take extra care to wash and refrigerate vegetables promptly. Store other vegetables in a well ventilated cool, dry place.

-30-

JEW:mfb
4/28/60

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Service

This week we are starting a new service to help you with your county press services. We'll include some ideas for news features as well as some bits and pieces ready-made. Then we'll share some news and suggestions about and for county press services.

****

Ideas for News Features

Spring is the time when a young man's fancy turns to...and homemakers think about gardening, salads, fresh vegetables and leg of lamb for Sunday dinner. How about a story on how to prepare one "spring" food? In such as story I like to sneak in the food value or the results of good preparation or cooking on the food value.... Or maybe you can write about a homemaker who has some outstanding salad suggestions...or an herb garden from which to pluck her own salad seasonings.... The homemaker who has done an outstanding job of planning a vegetable garden so that she'll have her own supply of fresh vegetables for the summer and for canning provides a good story.

****

Spring is also the time when many families are dusting off sleeping bags and canteens, particularly if they're taking in one of the five family camps or sending Junior to Boy Scout camp. To help them get ready for safe summer fun, why not write about "suggestions for water safety," "remedies for poison ivy" or "foods for a simple cook-out"? How about a picture story of a family in your county getting

-more-

ready for camp? Or a homemaker who has some good "carrying" sandwich ideas for the children in the family?

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Polished cottons hit a high fashion note this spring and summer. To make them, resins are applied to the surface. Then the fabric is mechanically "buffed" until the surface has a deep luster or polished glaze. Avoid using chlorine bleaches and twisting or wringing when laundering these cottons. Press them on the right side with a warm, not hot, iron.

****

To keep calories low, make flavored beverages with skim milk, fresh and dry. Add dry milk to fresh fluid milk to give appetizing thickness and foam as well as extra nutritive value.

****

Here's an idea for a breakfast buffet for the gang: cold cereal topped with sliced bananas or canned peaches--served with hot or cold milk, sugar, brown sugar or honey--and grilled sausage patties in pineapple rings with toasted English muffins and mugs of milk.

****

From Here and There

We understand that Jessie Nixon is joining the ranks of column writers. She has asked the Editorial Office to help her design a heading for her column. If any other home advisers are interested in this service, just let us know in 330 Mumford Hall.

I'll be interested in hearing about other home advisers' press services...cooperation from local papers, etc.

Janice Woodard, Home Economics Press Editor

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Memorial Day and the official beginning of summer is just around the corner.

Ideas for News Features

To help your county families get ready for the outdoor living season...write about some ideas for charcoal broiling of meat, appropriate cuts, time, etc. Tell about Mr. or Mrs. X on Maple Street, who has a good recipe for barbecue sauce.... Or about Mrs. Z, who has some good ideas for outdoor meal service for a busy homemaker.... Your local newspaper may run your articles along with their advertisements about charcoal broiling equipment.

****

Any time's a good time to give tips on child development. How about suggestions to parents to help prepare children for a "sitter"...or to help the "sitter" do a better job? Or tips to the teen-age "sitter" on her responsibilities on the job? With rainy late spring days, give mothers some suggestions for creative activities for the young fry indoors. And for sunny days, a few tips on safety may be helpful.

****

What questions from your "cooperators" have you answered frequently in your office this past week? Pick one and lead off your story

-more-

with (for example): "Mrs. Jones was in my office the other day and asked about how she should freeze pineapple." Complete the story by telling the latest method of freezing.

****

May 22 is Rural Life Sunday. If your county 4-H is planning anything special to mark this Sunday, let your papers know about the details.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

If you are a "waistline watcher," make between-meal snacks serve a purpose in providing balance in the daily diet. Drink milk or fruit juice or eat fresh fruit. Snacks must be considered a part of daily food intake, whether eaten to relieve hunger or merely as refreshments.

****

Vegetable garnishes are attractive in the salad bowl, on the snack tray and on the meat platter. Carrot curls are a vegetable garnish that is easy to make. Here's a simple method: Use long carrots 3/4 to 1 inch in diameter. With a sharp vegetable peeler, cut full-length paper-thin strips. Wrap each one around your finger to form a tight curl. Fasten with a wooden toothpick. Cover completely with ice water and let stand for several hours to curl. Remove picks before serving.

****

For an outdoor chicken barbecue, University of Illinois specialists recommend selecting broilers or fryers weighing 2 1/2 pounds or less. Have them cut in half lengthwise so that they are ready for the grill. The key to successful barbecuing is long, slow cooking. Allow at least 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 hours of cooking time. The leg bone will turn easily in the socket when the chicken is done.

****

From Here and There

If you find writing a chore, perhaps a look at "The Elements of Style" by William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White will give you an assist.

-30-

JEW:mfb
5/11/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Nature's in its glory these early June days.

Ideas for News Features

Some of the spring and summer clothing problems include grass, ice cream, fresh fruit, mildew and perspiration stains. There's a story about how to remove each stain from (1) white or colorfast fabrics, (2) non-colorfast fabrics, (3) crease-resistant fabrics, (4) synthetics.

****

A word or two about mosquito control may be welcome to your cooperators who are anxious to enjoy backyard picnics and croquet games. You may wish to check with the farm adviser to see whether he plans to cover this subject. If not, surely you may.

Other summer insects to control include ants and chiggers.

****

Since June is Dairy Month, you may be planning to feature dairy products. However, you may wish to emphasize nutritive value or care of these products, such as proper care of milk, rather than just new recipes. Perhaps some family in your county has a practical system for supplying its family with sufficient milk that you could pass on to others. Or some may make their own cottage or Cheddar cheese. Or you might explain the difference between homogenized and pasteurized milk.

****

Civil defense authorities are recommending that families keep a two-week supply of food on hand. You may wish to list foods, importance of rotating supply, etc.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

You can always count on cuts from beef chuck for good eating. There is rich beef flavor in these less tender cuts and, regardless of current market prices, chuck will always be less expensive than the more tender cuts--sirloin, T-bone, porterhouse and club steaks.

Braising is the most satisfying method of cooking cuts from the chuck. This means browning in a small amount of fat and then slowly cooking in juices from the meat or in a small amount of added liquid in a covered pan. Low temperature, slow cooking and moisture develop full flavor and prevent stringiness in cooked meat.

****

Looking ahead to the potato salad season, remember that it's often easier to peel a cold raw potato than to peel a hot cooked one. As a suggestion for peeling hot ones, however, try holding them in cooking tongs to prevent burned fingers.

Remember that the thinner the peeling, the smaller the nutrient loss. And of course there's also less waste of good food.

****

From Here and There

Did you notice the April edition of the Extension Service Review? It contains some suggestions for management of time, offices and files.

-30-

JEW:mfb
5/17/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Some Tips and Ideas....

For Your County Press Services

Now that the end of the school year is approaching, family life takes on a new look and so do extension activities for most counties. With anticipation of a busier-than-ever program, you may want to outline your news services from now until September 1 and write some items now if possible.

Ideas for News Features

Homemakers' camps are coming. Do all the people in your area know what these camps are? When they are held? What their outstanding benefits to homemakers are? Who goes?

****

And, speaking of camps, with registrations now completed, you may wish to write a story about participants in family camp and set it aside for an appropriate release date. Plan now with the farm adviser and your editor for picture coverage of participants in your county. Who will take the pictures? When will the editor want them?

****

Also, let's not forget to let the public know about our 4-H camps. Alert your assistant if she handles your county 4-H program. Many newspapers are already interested in the 4-H program. Keep this interest alive by supplying news about unique features of your summer 4-H program.

****

What other summer extension programs will be going on in your county? Things may be the same as they were last summer to you, but you may have some new residents in the community who won't know about them or some old residents who weren't listening last year.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Freezing does not destroy enzymes or make them inactive in vegetables. The vegetables must be blanched (scalded) if they are to retain their color, flavor, texture and nutritive value during freezer storage.

****

Although recommended blanching (scalding) periods differ for different vegetables, here are some general suggestions: For safe, convenient handling of vegetables, put them in a wire basket or strainer. Lower the container into a kettle of boiling water. Use enough water to completely cover the vegetables. Blanch only for the time recommended for the particular vegetable. Count this time from the moment the vegetable goes into the water.

Keep the kettle covered during the blanching period, and heat water continuously. Immediately after blanching, plunge the container and vegetables into a large quantity of cold water. Continue cooling until the vegetable is thoroughly chilled.

****

For information about freezing specific products, write or call for "How to Prepare Fruits and Vegetables for Freezing." Home adviser's office,_____ county. Telephone,_____.

****

From Here and There

Hats off to the Taylorville Breeze-Courier and Lucille Entsminger, Christian county home adviser. In her county, close cooperation between the farm bureau, farm adviser, home bureau and newspaper has paid off in lines of type and number of pictures telling about home economics and 4-H extension activities and giving helpful information to homemakers.

-30-

JEW:mfb
5/25/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas....

For Your County Press Services

The longest day of the year - June 21 - heralds the official "good old summertime."

****

Ideas for News Features

Summertime safety cannot be overemphasized. Whether you write about safety in the home, safety with lawn mowers and garden tools, safety at picnics or water safety, try to play up preventive measures. No need to get gruesome to spell out the "why" for safety. But lullabies do not jar each and every one to take the necessary precautions. Localize your safety suggestions, supplementing, not duplicating, ideas already published by local safety organizations, such as the Red Cross. State positive actions that should be taken to prevent accidents and deaths.

****

Advice for the gardeners in the community is suitable news as the season progresses. The "Illinois Vegetable Garden Guide" is still available from the U. of I. You may wish to remind the folks in your area that you have it. Or you may use it as a guide for writing information for the paper.

****

From Here and There

I've done a little checking and find that Katherine Durfree's column reaches about 4,000 readers in Pope-Hardin counties. Seems quite

-more-

worth while in the long run. Katherine and I picked up some helpful information by chatting with Rodney Brenner of the Herald Enterprise and Harry Porter of the Hardin County Independent.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Take inventory of the first aid kit in your car before you start on your vacation. Check to see that you have the following minimum supplies: sterile gauze and cotton; a roll of adhesive tape; good antiseptic; sterile applicators; scissors; good remedy for burns and "bandaids." Freshen up those items that deteriorate with storage, such as adhesive tape.

****

Canning can be a safe way to preserve garden produce if common sense practices are followed. When opening a steaming kettle, remember to use a sturdy holder and lift the far side of the cover first. Avoid oven canning. Follow the manufacturer's directions when using a pressure canner, making sure that the safety valve is in working condition. If you have further questions regarding the operation of your pressure canner, call your home adviser,_____.

****

Wash-and-wear fabrics lead the parade for summer sportwear. And the culotte, with the practicality of shorts and the gracefulness of the skirt, is enjoying a revival this summer. Good news for the maturing figure that longs for a becoming garden or lounging outfit.

****

A clue to high-quality cantaloupes is the thick, close netting on the rind. These melons are usually ripe when the stem scar is smooth and space between the netting is yellow or yellow-green. They are juiciest when they are fully ripe and have a fruity odor.

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JEW:mfb
6/2/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Look for Safety Features in Baby Furniture

Buyers of baby furniture will be smart to check first for safety features.

According to O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois safety specialist, one of the major check points is the paint. Because babies suck or chew on furniture, it's doubly important that the paint contain less than 1 percent lead. Although lead poisoning occurs infrequently, it is serious. It can cause death or permanent brain injury.

Most manufacturers of juvenile furniture make only lead-poisoning-free articles. However, the great danger is in using second-hand furniture that has been painted with miscellaneous types of paint. Many well-meaning people pay little or no attention to the type they use.

Other points to check for baby's safety include crib and playpen sides and strength of the crib.

Spindles or bars in a crib side should be close enough together to prevent the baby from putting his head between them. In addition, where mesh has been used in playpen or crib sides, it should be fine enough not to allow a growing youngster to get a foothold.

A secure lock on high crib sides further protects the child until he is almost two years old.

Hogsett reminds parents that cribs should be strong enough not only for the tiny babe, but also for the growing child. You can test the strength of a crib by shaking it gently.

When choosing a high chair, pick one that has well-angled legs to prevent tipping.

And look for broad, firm straps on high chairs and bathinette tops that will hold but not irritate a squirming youngster.

-30-

JEW:mfb
6/9/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Illinois humidity is here again. But so are the blue skies and big puffy clouds. A wonderful combination to set the stage for the green fields of corn these June days.

Ideas for News Features

Busy homemakers may appreciate tips on simple quantity cooking for the extras at meals these summer days. Also, some will appreciate suggestions for meals that require little cooking to keep kitchens cool.

****

Information about gardening--flower and vegetable--may be helpful to many of your readers. Also, suggestions for arranging summer flowers for indoor enjoyment or fair exhibits may be practical.

****

Note: A news feature is designed to stand alone in the newspaper. In most cases there are too many items to cover to permit using them as column fillers. Use these ideas when possible to (1) better explain your program and (2) let your folks know that you are one source of homemaking information in the county.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Drapery fabric can now have a special insulation that reduces heat loss in the winter and heat gain in the summer and virtually eliminates fading.

-more-

A University of Illinois home economist reports that all this is accomplished by a thin coating of aluminium particles applied directly to one side of the drapery or lining fabric.

Two trade names for this process now on the market are Milium and Tempresisto.

****

In the race for Most Popular Floor Covering, rugs are inching ahead of wall-to-wall carpeting.

A University of Illinois home economist explains this by pointing out that rugs have two practical advantages: They can be turned to equalize wear and taken up and out for easier cleaning.

If an illusion of greater space is more important than the practical factors, wall-to-wall carpeting is usually the better choice.

****

Lemonade, the long-time favorite for Fourth of July refreshment, can be counted on this year because supplies of fresh lemons, lemonade concentrate and frozen concentrated lemonade are large. And don't forget limeade. This year's lime crop in Florida is expected to be larger than last year's.

****

<u>From Here and There</u>

Several home advisers have shown me the clippings of their news service for the past several years. Again we run into the age-old question, "How should I file?" There's probably no set answer, but each person should have a system whereby the clippings can be readily found when needed. Seems too bad to write and then not have some evidence of the finished product.

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JEW:mfb
6/9/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

"The Basic 4" is for Preschoolers Too

Wholesome food during summer days gives preschool youngsters a boost toward healthy bodies and sound attitudes toward foods.

_____, University of Illinois home adviser in_____ county, says that nutrition experts recommend that mothers build their children's daily diet around the "Basic 4" meal pattern to supply wholesome food. This is the same meal pattern recommended for all family members. But in case you may have forgotten what to include, here are the foods:

1. Milk in each meal, as the beverage if possible.

2. Another high-protein food, such as meat, fish, poultry, cheese or an egg, in each meal.

3. At least one serving of a raw fruit and a raw vegetable in each meal. Special attention should be given to citrus fruits and juices and tomato juice, which are rich in vitamin C. And in the vegetable department at least two servings of a cooked vegetable are recommended in addition to the raw vegetable to supply other vitamins and minerals. Dark green and bright yellow vegetables are a sure source of this needed food value.

4. Three to four servings of enriched or whole-grain cereals and breads. _____ suggests these menus to help _____ county
(Name)
mothers fit the recommended foods into three main meals:

Breakfast: A vitamin-C-rich fruit or juice; cereal served with milk; "buttered" toast and milk to drink.

-more-

Dinner: An egg (not fried) or a simple meat, fish, poultry or cheese main dish, such as meat loaf, creamed meat or fish (not fried); white or sweet potato; green or yellow vegetable; bread and "butter"; fruit dessert and milk to drink.

Supper: Main dish, such as milk soup accompanied by substantial sandwich; uncooked vegetable or salad; simple dessert, such as baked custard, and milk to drink.

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JEW:mfb

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Little Folks Need Pint-Sized Eating Equipment

Eating equipment sized for little folks helps youngsters learn to feed themselves.

_____, University of Illinois home adviser in_____ county, says that small plates or saucers with curved edges or soup plates work well as an intermediate step between the baby sauce dish and the adult-sized plate.

Squatty and light-weight tumblers or mugs are easier to lift and less likely to tip over than taller ones. And it's often easier to let children drink clear soup from a cup than to insist that they spoon it from a bowl.

A teaspoon is the utensil that the child can first handle. But most three- and four-year-olds can use a small blunt-tined fork. Salad forks serve this purpose well.

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JEW:mfb
6/16/60

Exclusive to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

July 4th, Independence Day, is just around the corner. It's a holiday for Illinois' 10 million residents. But for millions around the world, it's just another day in the constant struggle for survival. We have many blessings to count.

Ideas for News Features

What are you doing these days? Judging at fairs? Going to camp? Why are these programs held? Who benefits? Do you have a summer assistant and why? You can tell all of these things to all county residents via the paper.... And there'll be lots to tell about winners at fairs, contests, etc.

****

Advice on pickling and jelly-making will be needed soon...and ready information on canning and freezing raspberries, blackberries, beets, beans, etc.

****

A story on protection from lightning accidents is especially appropriate for prairie readers. You and the farm adviser may want to write one article to help both the farmer and his wife and children.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

If you're in the market for a new rug, it may help to know that the new look in small rugs is toward more design-with-color. These eye-catching small rugs are, however, more limited in use than a solid-color rug.

If walls, draperies or furniture fabrics have dominant design-with-color, and the new rug does too, they'll fight for attention. So it's smart to use the rugs with the new look only where walls, draperies and furniture fabrics are relatively plain.

JEW:mfb
5/16/60

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm and Home Advisers

U. of I. Releases New Circular on Plant Breeding

The University of Illinois announces the release of a new 32-page circular called "Plant Breeding as a Hobby."

Written by staff members in the Department of Horticulture, the circular covers (1) plant selection, (2) fundamentals of plant reproduction, (3) general breeding techniques and (4) suggested experiments.

The circular is written and designed for the amateur plant breeder, emphasizes U. of I. county adviser _____ _____. Interested persons can pick up a copy at _____ office.

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6/16/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Summertime--when the living is easy...(at least according to George Gershwin.)

Ideas for News Features

If the rainy weather keeps up, more indoor recreation ideas will be needed for the tots to teens in your community.

****

A reminder on control of carpet beetles, chiggers, moths and other pests is a good summer feature.

****

The homemaker with stacks of laundry may appreciate some tips for making ironing less of a drudgery in the summer. Include tips on drying clothes, sprinkling, using a steam iron, physical setup and atmosphere. And, remember, according to Esther Bratton's research at Cornell University, published in June 1959, it isn't always a good practice to recommend sitting to iron. Mrs. Bratton says that the design of the equipment and work space, external interruptions or interruptions from the nature of the work or the effects on the total posture of the homemaker must be considered. If sitting to iron causes a greater strain on the arms and legs or means a cramped position, the woman will be just as fatigued as if she stands. Mrs. Bratton says that fatigue caused by either sitting or standing to work is not caused by expenditure of energy. Therefore,

-more-

it's a misnomer to say that sitting saves energy. This study was reported in Cornell University Memoir 365, June 1959.

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Don't discard the hang tags from textile items. File these labels for future reference. And then, when you send these garments to the cleaner, take a second look at the tag. If the fabric contains one or more of the heat-sensitive fibers, pass this information along to your cleaner. Some tags may make specific recommendations on care. Pass this information on too. If he has this information, your cleaner can give you better service.

****

For a handy interlining for the waistbands of fall and winter skirts, try using the iron-on mending tape. It comes in a suitable width and is easy to attach to fabric.

****

If you're needing interfacing material, there's a new fabric on the market called Keyback. This fabric is not woven, so it can be cut in any direction. It is washable and quick-drying. It is also dry-cleanable, crease resistant and non-raveling. So far, Keyback comes only in black and white and in widths of 25 and 37 inches. There is a choice of light, medium and heavy weights.

****

Fresh cherries, sweet and sour, are best soon after they are picked. Buy only as many as you plan to use within a short time. Keep them in a cool place, such as the basement or the refrigerator, until you use them.

Canned cherries retain their flavor, texture and color best when stored in a cool, dark place. Opened cans of cherries may be left in the refrigerator for several days. It's a good idea to cover the cans.

Frozen cherries are best soon after they are thawed. However, you can store them in the refrigerator for several days in sturdy containers.

-30-

JEW:mfb
6/22/60

Special to Home Advisers

President Eisenhower Proclaims July 24-30 National Farm Safety Week

President Eisenhower has proclaimed the week of July 24-30 as National Farm Safety Week and has urged all persons and organizations interested in the welfare of farm people to take part in this important week. The Illinois Rural Safety Council joins with the President in suggesting that more attention be paid to safety in the home and on the farm during these busy summer months.

The President reminds us that the health, prosperity and well being of our rural families are vital to the strength of the nation. Experience has shown that accidents can be reduced through educational programs directed toward safety precautions in the home, in the fields and on the highways.

Accidents to farm people in this country accounted for more than 13,000 deaths and a million injuries in 1959. National Farm Safety Week, the week of July 24, can make safety work for you the year round. Put safety to work to save you time, money, health, happiness--and your life.

Enjoy farm life--practice safety.

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OLH:mfb
6/22/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Sign of the season: Bare foot boys and girls, Moms and Dads with more than cheeks of tan.

Ideas for News Features

As the days pass, we see what they mean about Illinois humidity. They aren't kidding! With this weather, homemakers will be sure to have mildew damage unless they know how to keep dampness to a minimum and how to remove mildew stains. The U.S.D.A. has been "jolly on the spot" with a new bulletin (HG-68) on "Preventing and Removing Mildew" to give you added facts for news features.

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Don't forget that July 24-30 is National Farm Safety Week. You and the farm adviser may wish to include your own safety tips to supplement those written by Ordie Hogsett. The week will be a good time to encourage your local papers to give a little extra plug for the safety of this large group of Illinois taxpayers and their families.

****

"What's for supper, Mom?" is a familiar cry in most homes. Mom may appreciate some suggestions for summer desserts, salads and main dishes that will keep body and soul well nourished and refreshed. Of course, the Moms who are cooking for field help can use suggestions for food that is hearty.

-more-

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

To keep clothing looking its best, press it with the grain of the material. Don't go by whether the seams run with or across the grain. Thus, on bias skirts, move the iron diagonally across the seam and not up and down the seam.

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To keep seam edges from showing on the right side of fabrics, place a folded strip of wrapping paper along each side of the seam as you press.

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It's Honeydew melon season. They are ripe when they have a definite creamy yellow color and velvety feel to the rind. Also a ripe Honeydew has a faint, pleasant fragrance.

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For safety reasons, boil home canned greens and corn for 20 minutes before you taste them. Boil other home canned, low-acid vegetables such as peas, carrots and beans for 10 minutes. Even if you plan to use these vegetables in a salad, you should boil them first.

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From Here and There

Thanks to Mrs. Arvena Pearson, La Salle County home adviser for the tear sheet from the Ottawa Republican-Times. The outdoor cookery lesson presented by Geraldine Acker made a full page spread recently. There were pictures, story and all--enough to entice anyone as well as inform them. Mrs. Pearson says that the La Salle and Streator papers also used the pictures which is pretty good mileage from a set of eight pictures.

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JEW:mfb
6/29/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Women Neglect Minerals in Diet

In the calorie-conscious world, some women are neglecting their mineral intake.

LeAnn Borchers, University of Illinois home economist, reports that a recent dietary study of 402 women between the ages of 30 and 97 years showed that up to 32 percent had eaten less than 50 percent of the recommended daily allowance of calcium.

The mean calcium intakes varied from 809 milligrams for women 30-39 years to 531 milligrams for women 70-79 years of age. The NRC allowance is 800 milligrams.

Phosphorus intakes were also generally lower than the usual amounts suggested.

Iron intakes were also lower than the NRC recommended allowance of 12 milligrams. The average intake for all the women was 10 milligrams.

Of particular concern were the large number of women over 70 years who were not getting enough calcium, iron and phosphorus.

A study of the kinds of food eaten during this project showed that there was little variety in foods. Organ meats, spinach, asparagus, broccoli and cauliflower were significantly absent from the list of foods eaten. The most popular vegetables were corn and peas.

This study was conducted among women in the North Central Region of the United States. While it did not include Illinois women, the participants were from bordering states. The test period was from March to July, considered to be a time less subject to erratic dietary habits than other periods.

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JEW:mfb
7/6/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

All eyes have probably been glued to the television to watch the national political conventions. They are quite a spectacle. But they are part of the deadly serious business of electing qualified people to the heavy task of wisely governing a free people.

Ideas for News Features

What's happening on the 4-H front? Special events of the season? Maybe your extension council has made some plans for next year that you'd like to let the rest of the folks know about. If this sounds repetitious, it is. But it's just another reminder that my crystal ball won't tell me exactly what's going on in extension in 102 counties. You're much more in tune with local events that make good news.

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For the many homemakers and teen-agers whose backyards are loaded with flowers, some suggestions for flower arrangements may be helpful. Include the aims of flower arrangement, ideas for suitable containers, and suggestions for keeping cut flowers fresh looking.

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Picnics! Fun, but a potential danger too. To help families in your community keep well on picnics, you can suggest ways to keep food cold. You can also suggest foods that travel well or should stay home. We don't want your community to make headlines with an epidemic of food poisoning.

-more-

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Research goes on at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in summer as well as winter. One of the most scenic spots being used for research is the Trial Garden of Annuals and Bedding Plants. This garden is behind the Floriculture Building on the south campus. From mid-July on, the 975 varieties of annuals, including about 190 petunias, should be at their prime. Gardeners can compare plants and learn which varieties they might be able to grow in their own backyards.

After admiring the outdoor garden, stop in at the shady garden inside the greenhouse. New this year, the garden is a blaze of color, with tuberous begonias leading the array.

Visitors are always welcome at the greenhouse and outdoor garden.

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If your doctor has put you on a salt-free diet, you may find your food less tasty at first. But using some of the herbs, spices and other seasonings may put the zest back in food. Go lightly, a little seasoning goes a long way. Enhance the food flavor, don't overwhelm it. Here are some suggestions for a start: turmeric with meats, eggs, fish, rice; rosemary with chicken, veal, potatoes, lima beans; dill with soups, salads, macaroni.

****

Summer squash is getting more plentiful. And whether it is green, yellow or white-skinned, long and slim or round and scalloped, you can eat every bit of the young, tender, fresh squash. Skin, flesh, and seeds are all palatable. These squashes are at their best when the skin looks fresh and is free from blemishes. The skin should be so tender that it punctures easily. However, please don't poke the squashes in the store. If the rind is hard, the seeds may be large and rough and the flesh may be stringy. Another sign of old squash is a hard, dry or shriveled stem.

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JEW:mfb
7/6/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Illinois, the Prairie State, is also one of the patio states. It's certainly one good place to enjoy the long season of warm weather. Just hope the patio is shaded so that the loungers won't turn into lobsters.

Ideas for News Features

Many readers are using their own garden-fresh produce these days. But the less fortunate ones may appreciate some information on selecting fresh, good-quality fruits and vegetables. Remember that top nutritional value of table food begins with good-quality raw food. Also, consumer buying tips help families spend their food dollars wisely.

****

Summertime is a good time to turn on the air-conditioner or fan and sit back with a good book. Perhaps you could cooperate with your local library and write a story on reading as a summer pastime that is both profitable and fun. Maybe you could also arrange to display in the library some recommended reading for meal planners. Harriet Barto's list given at spring conference is one good source of reliable books.

****

The way we talk about vegetable cookery sometimes sounds like preaching. So we'd better take care to present ideas so that people will understand we're only doing it to try to help improve folks' health. At any rate, the summer vegetable season is the time to talk about

-more-

cookery methods again. A pressure saucepan is one quickie method that may help to avoid an overheated kitchen. You may also need to allay homemakers' fears of explosions by giving some cautions.

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

If you're having trouble getting wrinkle-free ironing, maybe your ironing board needs repadding or covering. The padding should be smooth and from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch thick. If the pad is any thicker, it will hold moisture and be too soft to give flat seams.

You can buy pad and cover sets. But you can also use old wool or cotton blankets or heavy flannelette to pad your board. Unbleached muslin works well to cover boards.

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The novice flower arranger will find the needlepoint holder most convenient. However, be sure to anchor this type of holder with floral clay before starting to arrange flowers.

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Scout around your house for suitable flower containers. Pieces of china, pottery, baskets and glass containers can be used. Just remember that flower containers should harmonize with the other furnishings and color scheme where the arrangement will be used. The container should also harmonize with the plant material.

****

From Here and There

I'm not trying to sell magazines, but Time is one of the magazines that has news in capsule form for busy people. It's well written, too, for those interested in journalistic styles. A few issues ago I was particularly interested in the things to come on the consumer market. Hope you don't get so snowed with work that you can't read a magazine a week.

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JEW:mfb
7/13/60

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"Come, come to the Fair"....Illinois State Fair, August 12-21.

Ideas for News Features

It won't be long before school will be starting again. Buying clothing for college, high school and grade school is on folks' minds. There are oodles of ways to feature clothing selection. Just keep the information simple and practical.

****

Dried flower and plant material arrangements make interesting fall and winter decorations. But these materials must be gathered soon. Information about what to look for will encourage collectors. If further incentive is needed, perhaps a picture of one of your local ladies with her dried arrangement from last year might help.

****

By now you may be getting questions about cleaning porches and porch furniture...and more about canning, freezing and pickling.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

When you buy an article on credit, see that the cash price is listed for the article, plus the total financing charges and annual interest rates. In addition to interest or carrying charges, a service fee is sometimes charged. Be wise and know how much credit costs and how the use of credit affects the total cost of your purchases.

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A word that frequently appears on the list of food ingredients these days is lecithin. This substance occurs in various animal and vegetable tissues. It is chemically related to the fats. Lecithin is added to many foods because it has unusual properties. These include the ability to retard oxidation, retain moisture and distribute particles of fat.

****

Wheat germ is the portion of the kernel called the embryo, from which the new plant starts its growth. It makes up about two to three percent of the kernel. The germ is a concentrated source of protein, iron, vitamin E and the B vitamins. Its nutritional contribution to the ordinary diet is limited, however, because of the small amounts generally eaten, alone or combined with other foods.

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Low-fat cottage cheese contains little fat and vitamin A. Creamed cottage cheese usually has about five percent fat and therefore furnishes more calories and vitamin A.

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Keep cooked meat, poultry, fish and their broths and gravies covered and in the refrigerator. Use within a few days.

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If you're in the market for a new vase, remember that simple design will complement flowers. An over-ornamented vase detracts from the beauty of the flowers and foliage. A neutral color provides the best background for most arrangements. Tan, brown, gray, subdued green and off-white are some suitable colors for vases.

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JEW:mfb
7/21/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Advice for midsummer living: Think cool thoughts. Do something nice for others. Live each day to its fullest. Do the best you can, and don't worry about the rest.

Ideas for News Features

With leisure time in abundance for some, you may wish to discuss recreation activities available through Rural Youth, 4-H and Home Economics Extension for adults.

****

Looking ahead to late summer sewing, you may want to mention some of the new fabrics that are available. Or tell which ones will repeat in popularity. There are also many construction helps that you can give via the press. Or use a story of Mrs. X's sewing activities to outfit herself and her family.

****

"Dovetailing" in home management means something to us home economists. But it may mean little to many of your readers. Yet they might get through the day a little easier if they knew how to dovetail their work a little. Maybe one of the homemakers in your community is a better manager than you are. How about a feature story around her ideas of management?

-more-

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Dab perfume on your skin, not your clothing. It may stain fabric. Also, blending of the skin oil with perfume oil is what makes your perfume distinctly yours.

****

August is picnic month, and that means lots of calls from the youngsters for peanut butter. You should find plenty of both smooth and crunchy peanut butter at the store all through the summer.

****

About 99 percent of all the calcium taken into the body is used for the body's framework. The other 1 percent remains in body fluids. Without calcium, muscles can't contract and relax, and nerves can't function properly.

Everyone has heard about the importance of calcium for children. But older people also need it to keep their bones and teeth in good shape. Bones in calcium-deficient people break easily and mend slowly. Excellent sources of calcium are milk and cheese. Good sources of calcium include beet greens, Swiss chard, mustard greens, turnip greens and broccoli. Raw kale and spinach are good sources, too.

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Avoid pressing clothing stains between washings or dry cleanings. Pressing may set stains permanently and speed fabric damage.

****

When you're outfitting your youngster for his first year in school, choose clothing he can manage himself. Select clothes with front openings whenever possible. The clothes should have few and easy-to-use fasteners. Elastic inserts at the waistlines are easier to

-more-

handle than belts. Easy-to-reach pockets are another convenience for young children.

****

Here are sandwich filling suggestions for the little tree climbers of the family: grated carrots mixed with finely shredded cabbage and raisins, moistened with salad dressing; egg salad; peanut butter and raisins; orange marmalade.

****

Falls aren't fun at any age. So if you spill any liquid on your kitchen floor, wipe it up at once. Spilled bacon fat or other grease especially invites slips.

-30-

JEW:mfb
7/27/60

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Service

Evidences of a bounteous harvest are all around us, thanks to all those showers we griped about this spring.

Ideas for News Features

Since local fresh produce is coming in, you may want to give tips on buying, storing and using these foods. Avoid duplicating the type of information that most of the women already get. To keep ideas practical, take a critical look at the kind of produce that is available in your area.

****

Advice for gardeners continues to be timely. In some areas, flowers may need treatment for pests and diseases that have crept up on the unsuspecting home owner.

****

What are the teen-agers doing in your community? You may find that you have quite a group of enterprising youngsters. Your editor might be interested in a feature on the "good guys" to combat the talk about the beatniks and gangsters of the year. Arm yourself with important facts and figures before going to see the editor. Or use what the kids are doing to encourage other youngsters and parents.

****

If you haven't talked about the news behind the scene at the State Fair, such material might be usable. The top winners probably got lots of publicity, but you may know some special cases worth telling about.

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From Here and There

The Decatur Herald and Review recently carried a good picture story on the role that the Macon county home bureau women played in producing the historical drama during their county fair.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Remember that children are people. Small people, yes, but only in stature. Children need special consideration, special understanding and even special handling during a summer filled with activities and weather changes.

****

Exercise is important in weight control. And to help lower weight, be sure that the activity will not increase appetite. In this respect, regular light or moderate exercise is better than irregular strenuous exercise. To check what exercise is best for you, ask your doctor.

****

Most Illinois commercial vegetables have been blessed by the weather and rainfall. Peppers and cucumbers from Union county have particularly benefited and are of superior quality.

Growing conditions have permitted plentiful supplies of peppers, cucumbers, tomatoes and sweet corn. And the prices are reasonable.

New hydro-cooling methods (cooling field crops in ice water before shipping) and other packing techniques help garden-fresh vegetables reach supermarkets.

****

The gobbler gets around these days. Besides fresh and frozen whole birds, a variety of turkey specialties are increasingly available. These include boned and filleted turkey breasts, plain or smoked boneless turkey rolls, smoked turkey paté, smoked cocktail sausages and turkey hot dogs, steaks and burgers. Like the original bird, they're all good sources of protein and B vitamins.

-30-

JEW:mfb
8/3/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Tempus fugit!...And with the mass exodus of campusites signaling the end of summer school, we realize how fast the summer is going. But there's still time to drink in the goodness of the sun and enjoy the greenness of the earth.

Ideas for News Features

Since time began (or so it seems), "dog days" have been associated with August. This reminds me that you may have some summertime housekeeping hints for homemakers with pets. Or just some more summertime housekeeping hints--period. Since we can't beat the heat, we might as well learn to live with it.

****

Just as soon as you think the papers are tuned to fall subjects, you can set your sights in that direction too. Stores feature fall clothes, indoor furniture and indoor recreation equipment sooner than you'd sometimes like to think about it. But that's the time to start giving related consumer information tips.

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Do you have a homemaker in your area who has done a good job of gardening--either vegetable or flower? You may wish to do a feature story on her success. Discuss the benefits of her efforts to herself, her family, her neighbors and the community. What good practices did she follow? If she has a vegetable garden, what preservation practices is she following? This story has picture possibilities too.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Columns

You'll find that summer squashes are at their eating best when immature. The rind is then very soft and the seeds underdeveloped. This means that the whole squash is edible.

****

When you hang pictures, the modern trend is to hang one large one rather than several that are too small to see and enjoy. Too many small pictures and objects hanging in a group can give a cluttered effect.

****

Don't shy away from pork just because you are eating outdoors. Take the electric skillet to the porch or patio and enjoy pork on your picnic. Barbecued spareribs, chops or pork steaks are juicy and flavorful.

****

Judging your sweater size need not be baffling, claims a University of Illinois home economist.

There are two ways to estimate the size you need. You can start with your blouse size and add four. For example, if you take a blouse size 34, you'd need a sweater size 38.

Or you can go by dress size. For dress sizes 7, 8, 9, use sweater size 34. For sizes 10, 11, 12, use size 36. For sizes 12, 13, 14, use size 38. For sizes 14, 15, 16, use size 40. And for sizes 16 and above, use size 42.

If you take size 12, 14 or 16, you'll have a little more leeway in sweater sizes to allow for differences in body structure.

As a final word on fit, try on the sweater before you buy.

****

If you're a button popper, here's a tip: Dental floss is as easy to use as thread but is much stronger. It's also tops for stringing beads and pearls.

-30-

JEW:mfb
8/10/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Anyone who thinks that homemaking should go on just as it has the past 50 years had better just look up. How can life be the same with Echo satellites and other achievements in the space age?

Ideas for News Features

One of the new horizons in the home economics field is the developments in designing wheelchair kitchens. The U. of I. under the direction of Helen McCullough has broken the trail in this area. If you haven't received Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 661, you'll want to send for a copy.

****

You may have heard many "fishy" stories this summer. But here's one that's true. As of June, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has standards for frozen raw cod fillets, frozen raw breaded fish portions and salmon steaks. Such standards have already been established for fried fish sticks, frozen raw breaded shrimp, haddock fillets and halibut steaks. And coming soon will be official standards for frozen raw headless shrimp and frozen raw ocean perch fillets.

What is the fish situation in your local markets? Do homemakers make the most of this fish?

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special to Sea Grants

Some Tips and Ideas...

The Sea Grant Card Service

Layman who thinks his community should go on sea is in the past 10 years has just look up. Now he has to be some with some credibility and other administrators in the coming days

<u>Ideas for Sea Grant</u>

One of the new features in the Sea Grant Program field is the developments in developing-country fisheries. The U. of I. marine the director of Peace Corps has proven the least it that area. If the Peace's research experiment station Guinea, or Mali, you'll want to send in a copy.

****

You may have heard many fishery stories this summer. Here's one that's true. In of June, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior was admirable for frozen sea and fishery, frozen raw breaded clam portions and salmon steaks. Some remarkable have already been manufactured in Alaska fish plants. Frozen raw breaded shrimp, haddock fillets and halibut steaks. Self-serving seem will be efficient standards for frozen raw seafood service and frozen raw ready peeled fillets.

What is the fish situation in your local market? Do home-makers make the most of this fish?

****

Here's something of interest to college bound girls: Home Economics ranks third in a list of 10 occupations in a comparison of starting salaries of women college graduates. First and second place were taken by chemists and mathematicians and statisticians. So says "First Jobs of College Women, class of 1957", Womens Bulletin No. 268, U. S. Goverment Printing Office, 1959.

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

When buying clothes, check carefully to see whether the belt or trimmings on the dress can by dry cleaned. All too often a clothing manufacturer makes an inferior belt that cannot possibly be dry cleaned. The customer should know in advance whether this is so. Return an unsatisfactory belt to the store if you have been assured that it would dry clean.

****

If one of your family's favorites is fresh sliced tomatoes, you may want to french cut them. Cut them from the top down into slices instead of horizontally as is usually done. Cut in this manner, the center of the slices seems to stay together better than when horizontal cuts are made, especially if the tomato is very ripe.

****

Fall hats are looking up. And for the shorter lady, this is a help. Some of these new numbers rise like skyscrapers or climb in spiral shapes. Others are blown up like bubbles or balloons. Some are almost as wide as they are high. All will add several fashionable inches to women's height.

****

Don't mar the last of summer with food poisoning. Stay away from cream mixtures (pies, puddings, puffs) until cooler weather. Carry only non-perishable foods on a picnic if you haven't suitable containers for keeping foods cold, or hot, as needed. Don't hold perishable foods at temperatures between 50 and 120 degrees F. Speed the cooling of large quantities of food by refrigerating quickly in shallow containers.

****

From Here and There

Hope you saw Mrs. Arvena H. Pearson's article in the July Extension Service Review. The LaSalle County women even made the cover.

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JEW:mf
8/17/60

Other types to be displayed include high-oil and high-protein corn and tetraploid, a plant that looks like regular corn but has different genetic features.

For soybean growers, agronomists will display the newest varieties. They will report on progress toward breeding disease-resistant varieties. A new cross is just about ready for release that will be highly resistant to Phytophthora rot. New strains are also being tested that show resistance to leaf spot and brown stem rot.

Weeds, one of the most serious problems for many farmers, have not escaped the scientists' attention. Some of the research to be displayed seeks to find out how much loss is caused by pigweed in soybeans. The agronomists hope to determine how much time and money a farmer can spend to kill weeds.

Some basic work in soybean genetics will also be shown. A plot with many different types of soybeans, some abnormal, will show the many different characters in the plant that may affect its value. These plants vary in chlorophyll content, leaf shape, height, amount of hair on the stems and many other ways. The scientists describe many of these characters as defective. But a careful search for certain defective genes might unlock the door for plant breeders to develop hybrid soybeans.

Other tour stops will include new uses for corn, a walk-in soil profile, soil testing, corn diseases, factors affecting soybean maturity and alfalfa varieties.

Tours will begin at 9:30 a.m. and continue throughout the day. At noon a plate lunch will be served by a local caterer for $1.00. It is expected that about _____ farmers from _____ county will attend. (Note to farm adviser: Report here any local arrangements for car pools, caravans, etc., for your area.)

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8/24/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Labor Day is just around the corner. This means that summer vacation days are nearly over and school bells will soon be ringing.

Ideas for News Features

Mid-September to October is a traditional time for retail furniture style promotions. You may want to be prepared with some decorating ideas. The girls who participate in the 4-H room improvement tour to Chicago may be able to write some features for you or at least supply the facts about what they saw.

****

For homemakers with the sewing "bug," many subjects are appropriate. Among them are what's new in fabrics, what sewing equipment to use, how to find the right pattern size, how to shorten hems and whether every woman should arbitrarily wear her skirts 1 1/2 inches below the knees. Another story possibility is the sewing storage center that makes sewing items more accessible. Take one of the women in your community who has a good sewing center and get her to tell how and why it helps her. Or, if you know a woman who sews to "create," not just to save money, you might build a good story around her. And don't forget to use pictures to illustrate your story.

****

Safety first is always important. And with the extra Labor Day traffic and children on their way back to school, it's time to stress highway safety again. Of course, home safety should not be overlooked. Unfortunately, we all need lots of reminders.

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Enjoy the plentiful supplies of peanut butter available these days at low cost. In addition to its excellency as a nutritious spread, peanut butter has many uses in cooking.

****

The U.S.D.A. says the best way to judge the ripeness of watermelon is by examining the flesh. It should have a fresh, firm texture and a bright color. Dry, mealy flesh or watery, stringy flesh usually means that the watermelon is over-ripe or old.

If you notice a hard white streak running lengthwise through the flesh, it's best to pass by that melon. This condition, know as "white heart," does not indicate good quality.

Seeds, too, are a good clue to ripeness. Usually they're dark brown or black in a fully matured melon.

****

If you're stocking your freezer with fresh poultry, remember to freeze the birds quickly at zero degrees or below to maintain high quality. To speed freezing, place the packages against the sidewalls of the freezer or on metal freezing plates or shelves. A little space around the packages also speeds freezing by allowing cold air to circulate freely.

****

"Do-it-yourself" is rather risky business when it comes to removing the brown spots caused by the solutions that give "sun tans" without sun.

To get rid of these spots, a University of Illinois home economist recommends that you let a professional rug cleaner do the work. He has much more of the technical knowledge and equipment needed to do a satisfactory job.

-30-

JEW:cm
8/24/60

Safety first is always important. Do with one eye look out for traffic and children on their way home to school, and keep an eye on the speedometer while doing so. Of course, look before crossing and be sure the road is clear. Unfortunately, we all need time to remember.

Give and places for your mail (mailing c...)

Bring the plastic bottles of Kamal Lotion available when it is on sale. In addition to its availability as a multiform spread (other duties are many when to counting).

****

The U.S.D.A. says the best way to judge the ripeness of watermelon is by examining the field. It should have a fresh, dim yellow and a bright color. Dry, scaly stem is mainly, strong flavor usually means that the watermelon is over-ripe or old.

If you notice a hard white areas around underneath the rind, it's best to pass by that melon. This condition, known as "white heart," does not indicate good quality.

Seeds, too, are a good sign of ripeness. Usually mature dark brown or black in a fully-developed melon.

****

If you're stocking your freezer with fresh poultry, remember to remove the giblet pouch at least a day before so maintain high quality. To speed freezing, place the packages against the sidewalls of the freezer or on metal freezer plates or shelves. A little space around the packages also speeds freezing by allowing cold air to circulate freely.

****

"Do-it-yourself" is rather risky business when it comes to removing the brown spots caused by the sulphites that give "fresh-looking" gen.

To get rid of these stains, a University of California Home Economist recommends that you let a professional car cleaner do the work. He has much more of the technical know-how and equipment needed to a satisfactory job.

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Service

With the first weeks of September, the smell of autumn is in the air. The small-town festivals are taking place, unit meetings are under way and the children are back in school.

Ideas for News Features

September is "Better Breakfast Month." Although this isn't an extension activity, it doesn't hurt to ride on the coat tail of the promotion. You are familiar with the breakfast habits in your community. What nutrients are lacking? What would make a good breakfast possible and easier to get?

If we accept the word of nutritionists who advocate eating a balanced breakfast, we need to keep talking about it. You can describe the good sources of protein and explain what protein does for the body. And, by the way, don't forget that, because of its high fat content, bacon isn't considered meat. Some managerial tips may be in order if homemakers find breakfast a scramble. Or some ideas for menus with something different, something low in calories or something inexpensive may appeal.

****

Take every opportunity to tie homemaking information in with your local situation. Time and time again, editors tell us that they can't use home news because it doesn't fit. Since county situations vary, you have to be the "seeing eye." It's worth digging into your file and putting a story together. You can be specific because you are there.

-more-

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

The big supplies of scallops, resulting from the large domestic catch and larger imports this year, have really lowered prices, according to _____, _____ county home adviser. Fried and served with lemon or tartar sauce, this seafood is a tasty dish for any day of the week.

****

Green beans are a rich supply of vitamin A and a good source of iron, calcium and vitamin C. They can be combined with other vegetables, such as tomatoes, carrots, corn, lima beans, celery and mushrooms. It's simple to serve "buttered" green beans. And with the coolness of autumn, an oven casserole is also a handy and appealing way to prepare this vegetable. Combine the beans with a well-seasoned sauce, made with white sauce or concentrated soup; top with crumbs and bake in a moderate oven, 350 to 375 degrees F., until the crumbs are lightly browned.

****

Local markets are carrying Casaba melons now, says _____, _____ county home adviser. If this name is new to you, here's how to identify this melon:

Casabas have a rough, wrinkled-looking bright yellow rind with furrows running lengthwise. They're round but may be somewhat pointed at the stem end. Slice a Casaba and you'll find that it has a soft, creamy white, juicy flesh. It's much like a honeydew in texture and almost as sweet. When ripe, a Casaba is yellow and the blossom end becomes slightly soft.

****

If you're making a garment that's going to take a lot of hard wear, such as children's cotton playwear, don't use nylon thread even if it is strong. When you iron the cotton garment later with a hot iron, you may melt the nylon thread.

-30-

JEW:mfb
8/31/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Autumn leaves, shortening days, Indian summer, dark cottons, district conferences...all are part of early fall days in extension life.

Ideas for News Features

Meal planning ideas may be helpful with the return of routine in households. The USDA lists the following plentiful foods for September: Broiler-fryers, turkeys, melons, late summer vegetables and lamb. Coming soon: October cheese promotion.

****

Will your fall schedule include anything different this year? If so, you'll want to be sure to write it up for local papers.

****

If and when the rains come, mothers with little tots will welcome a new bag of tricks for indoor play. They'll appreciate ideas for games, simple handicraft and other play activities.

****

Suggestions for stain removal may be helpful for end-of-summer clean-up. Stains that may bother include grease and tar, ice cream, indelible pencil, paint, perspiration, rust and water spots.

****

Home storage of late garden vegetables is important. Potatoes, squash, cabbage, turnips and eggplant deserve the proper attention to keep them at their best.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Supplies of lamb are larger and prices lower than they have been for some time, according to USDA reports. Cuts that are best for lamb stew, such as shoulder, breast, flank or shank, are priced at especially attractive levels.

****

Puckering of seams on synthetics is usually caused by too high tension on both the upper and lower settings on your sewing machine. If you use mercerized thread on man-made fabrics, the puckering may also be caused by some shrinking of the cotton thread in washings.

****

Take care of fresh fruits and vegetables promptly after bringing them home from the store. Produce that is kept cool in the store needs refrigeration at home. Low temperatures retard enzyme activity, which is largely responsible for changes in quality.

****

When you're shopping for meat for your family, don't overlook the variety meats. Liver and heart are especially rich in iron and the B-vitamins.

To get top-notch quality in variety meats, select only the freshest. Flavor and texture changes occur more rapidly in these organ meats than in muscle meats.

Try to use variety meats as soon as possible after purchase. Until you use them, store them loosely wrapped in the refrigerator.

****

If stubborn food stains form in procelain enamel sinks, you may need to treat them with a chlorine bleach. Put one-half to one inch of water into the sink, and add two or three tablespoons of chlorine bleach. Swish the solution around the sides with a dishcloth. Let stand about five minutes and then drain.

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JEW:mfb
9/7/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Hot Iron Causes Fabric Shininess

URBANA--Pressing synthetic fabrics with an iron that's too hot often causes them to become glazed or shiny, according to Marjorie Sohn, University of Illinois extension textiles and clothing specialist.

To avoid this problem, Miss Sohn suggests setting your iron for synthetics if possible. Otherwise use the rayon setting. These temperatures are low enough to press without damaging the fabric.

For further protection, press these fabrics on the wrong side as you would woolens. If you must press them on the right side, use a very thin pressing cloth.

If you are afraid of glazing a particular fabric, test the iron where it won't show--on the inside of the hem or buttonhole facing. Or, if you have a little leftover scrap of the fabric, try it out first.

-30-

JEW:mfb
9/14/60

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

You'll enjoy your new fall shoes only if they fit your feet. To be sure you get comfortable shoes, experts advise shopping in the afternoon. Your feet can change as much as a size in width and a half-size in length from morning to night. Don't expect to "break in" a shoe. If it doesn't fit in the store, it never will. Try on both shoes, and walk around the department in them. Your feet should not feel either lost or cramped.

****

Suede shoes need special attention to keep them looking their best. First, brush them gently to remove dust. If the suede has flattened, you can raise its surface with an emery board. Suede can be cleaned with a dry-cleaning fluid. And there is a new preparation on the market that helps to make it spot resistant and water repellent.

****

Keep an eye out for possible "specials" in beef at meat counters. Chicago wholesale prices of beef recently dropped to the lowest levels since 1957.

****

You'll find an abundance of good-quality, low-priced carrots at vegetable counters. They can be served in a number of exciting ways. And, remember, carrots rank high as a Vitamin A-rich food.

****

To shorten the cooking time for fresh broccoli, USDA scientists suggest paring the stalks to remove the tough outer layers and slitting lengthwise all stalks thicker than an inch.

-30-

JEW:mfb
9/14/60

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

September 21, 1960

To: County Home Advisers

From: Jessie E. Heathman

Subject: National Home Demonstration Council Conference
Joint Nutrition Conference, October 8, Normal, Illinois
"For You at Home" Monthly Radio Schedule

National Home Demonstration Council Conference, Madison, Wis., August 28-31

Illinois had a delegation of approximately 500 women at the conference as a result of your interest and cooperation. You sent me the names and addresses of more than 225 women who attended full time. More than 200 others registered for one or more of the sessions. The highest attendance at any previous NHDC Conference, except the 1955 meeting in Chicago when Illinois was the host state, was thirty.

The women did a splendid job of getting word of the meetings back to their local papers and radio stations. A number of them had contacted editors and station managers in advance of the conference. Some of them brought stamped, addressed envelopes for mailing their releases. Women from four or five counties brought tapes from their stations. Two women brought typewriters and set up a "Press Room" in their living quarters.

Releases were sent to more than 50 local papers, and representatives from 10 counties prepared "take-home" releases. Recordings were sent to 15 Illinois stations. These programs were interviews with women from the areas where the stations are located.

To you a very sincere "thank you." Your contribution was outstanding.

Joint Conference on Nutrition

Enclosed is a copy of the program. The meeting is scheduled for Saturday, October 8, at Illinois State Normal University, Normal. All sessions will be held in Metcalf Auditorium.

Again this year the Nutrition Division of the Illinois State Medical Society and the Illinois Nutrition Committee are co-sponsors. Outstanding speakers in the fields of nutrition and medicine have been scheduled.

We'll appreciate your help in getting word to women in your county. Home economics teachers, nurses, dietitians and school lunch workers, as well as homemakers, will be interested. The Illinois State Medical Society is sending releases to all daily papers and to the weekly papers in McLean County and the

adjoining counties. Please get information to your local papers and radio and television stations. Also, you may wish to contact members of your local Medical Society.

A luncheon will be served at noon, and reservations should be made in advance. Contact Dr. Blossom Johnson, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois.

We regret that the conference is scheduled the same day as the University of Illinois Homecoming. Unfortunately, the date for Homecoming was changed after the conference had been scheduled.

"For You at Home" Monthly Radio Schedule (Station WILL)

We have had requests from a number of counties to send the monthly radio schedule early so that it could be published in the county home economics extension newsletter. Beginning with the November issue, we plan to mail it not later than the 15th of each month.

Best wishes to all of you, and thank you for your interest and your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jessie E. Heathman

Jessie E. Heathman
Assistant Extension Editor

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

The falling leaves, the fragrant breeze and September scamper along. But in Illinois there's lots more autumn to enjoy.

Ideas for News Features

With the Rural Youth Fall Conference just around the corner, you may want to highlight your county's rural youth activities. Who can belong? What type of program do these young people have? What will take place at this conference at Allerton Park October 1 and 2?

****

If your extension council operations are still a mystery to community residents, why not suggest a news story about their activities? Or you may want to re-inform local residents of your own services. Especially if you have newcomers to your community, take time to indicate where your office is and when you may be reached.

****

Safety tips bear repeating to reinforce learning. Timely topics include prevention of fires, falls and corn-picker accidents. You may be able to think of other topics that are appropriate in your community. Only as safety becomes part of everyday living can we hope to reduce accidents.

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Lots of fur trim is being featured on winter coats and suits this season. Leopard is popular once again. And many other types of

-more-

fur are being used. You may need to learn some new names to identify the fur. For example, "Baby Fisher" is the new luxury symbol replacing mink this season.

To avoid cleaning problems, shoppers should aim for a detachable fur collar. Drycleaning fabric and cleaning and glazing fur are two distinctly different processes. They do not mix easily.

****

Just for a change, you may wish to glaze sweet potatoes, carrots or other vegetables. A sirup for glazing vegetables may be made of 2 parts of brown sugar or half brown and half white sugar to 1 part of water. A richer sirup may be made of 2 parts of sugar to 1 part of fat and a very little water.

Put partly cooked vegetables or canned ones in a heavy, flat pan, pour the sirup over them and bake in oven or cook on top of stove until tender. Baste and turn as necessary.

****

A SPECIAL NOTE

With increased interest in home sewing may come questions about dress forms. Esther Siemen, UI extension textiles and clothing specialist, has helped to prepare a news release about dress forms. So that you may be prepared to answer homemakers' questions, she suggests two references: (1) "Paper Dress Form" by Fern Carl, UI home economics bulletin P-43, and (2) "Dress Design" by Marion Hillhouse and Evelyn Mansfield, Chapter 1.

If you have any questions about making dress forms, you may wish to check with Miss Siemen before releasing the news story.

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JEW:mfb
9/21/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Dress Form Has Limited Use

A dress form isn't necessarily a "must" for seamstresses, says _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

And here's why: Many of these forms are expensive in relation to their limited use. Even making your own form costs something in time and effort.

The clue to deciding whether or not you should invest in a dress form is the amount of sewing you do where this device might really help.

The dress form can be used in fitting garments. But it has limitations. One major problem is the difficulty of getting the garment on the form once the bodice and skirt have been sewn together. The dress form isn't as flexible as the human figure.

A dress form can also be helpful to home sewers who wish to design garments without a pattern. And a form can be used to determine some alterations for ready-to-wear garments where the design of the garment permits.

If you decide that a dress form should be on your list of sewing tools, remember that it must be "you." Not only must its measurements conform with yours, but all the curves, shoulder slopes and other lines must be your identical twin.

Most of the commercial dress forms now on the market do not achieve this identical quality. So you'll have better results if you create your own.

One way is to use papier maché strips that are fitted over your figure. Another way is to use a jacket pattern with princess lines that has been fitted snugly to your figure. This jacket is placed over a commercial form that is smaller than you are. Cotton padding is placed between the form and the jacket to create the desired shape.

For details on making dress forms, consult _____, _____ county home adviser.

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JEW:mfb
9/21/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

It's corn-picking time. This means that it's also time for apple cider, fresh pumpkin and all the other things that spell FALL to you.

Ideas for News Features

Cheese will be in good supply in the markets during October. Production is larger than last year and stocks are up, according to the U.S.D.A. Family food shoppers can expect not only generous supplies and a wide variety of cheese at retail markets, but also "specials." This is the month for promotion of cheese by the dairy industry. Evidence of the increasing popularity of this food is the jump in average consumption to more than 8 pounds per person compared with fewer than 6 pounds in the prewar years.

This may be a good time to emphasize cheese in your press services. Is there a local angle to cheese production? Are there new cheese products in local markets that need explanation? Tips on storing and using cheese may also be timely now.

****

For busy working wives, some suggestions for work simplification may be helpful. Perhaps you know at least one working wife who is a good manager and whose everyday activities would make a good feature story. Talk over the possibilities with your newspaper personnel. Remember, real-life examples speak louder than theory.

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Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

News in the children's coat department: expanded plastic foam interlining. This material is fused to a knitted fabric. The end result is a coating that is soft, warm, machine washable and dryable.

****

If you have lots of apples to use up now, you may wish to freeze some applesauce. Just prepare regular applesauce and package it in moisture-vapor-proof containers. Freeze immediately.

****

Among the many new terms that are appearing in children's clothing this year are Darvan and Dylanize. Darvan is a nytril fiber. Clothing using this fiber is usually machine washable and keeps its softness after washing. Dylanize is a new finish on woolens. With this finish the woolens can be washed without fear of shrinkage.

Other fabric news in children's clothing this year is the boost toward easy care given by Dacron. Dacron and cotton organdy and 100 percent Dacron batiste are two fabrics that are both dainty and easy to care for.

Nylon velvet is another fabric that can go into the automatic washer and dryer without harm.

****

Apple salads may be varied by adding jams or marmalades to the salad dressing or mayonnaise. Orange marmalade or raspberry jam is particularly suitable for this purpose. Add about one tablespoon of jam to one-half cup of salad dressing and mix well.

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JEW:mfb
9/28/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

One of the great privileges of citizens in the U.S.A: freedom to vote as they see fit. As political discussions fill the air, let's remind our cooperators to exercise this privilege.

Ideas for News Features

If the hunting season is important to local residents, you may want to highlight local community ideas for using game. You don't necessarily have to give recipes, but you can remind homemakers of such things as the cooking principles involved.

****

As consumer information, some tips on grades of beef may be pertinent. We sometimes forget that women need to be reminded about some of these basic points. To relate the information to local conditions, check with local stores and other retail outlets, such as the frozen food locker plant.

****

Looking ahead to a safe Halloween, O. L. Hogsett says that treating costumes with a borax and boric acid solution is still a good practice. He made this suggestion several years ago in the special radio-press releases for home advisers. See this week's "Bits and Pieces" if you've lost your copy.

****

Tips on Reporting Meetings

When Ed Raymond, editor of the DeKalb Chronicle, spoke to home bureau unit information chairmen recently, he made these suggestions:

Pick out something different to report from your meeting that will distinguish the meeting on Monday afternoon from another on Tuesday afternoon.

Write your news story immediately so that the editor can have it early the next morning. If you live out of town, mail it in the afternoon right after the meeting. The Chronicle also accepts phone calls reporting meetings.

When reporting names of married women, use the husband's name, not the woman's given name. For example, use Mrs. John Smith, not Mrs. Mary Smith.

Mark stories for the woman's page for the attention of the woman's editor. This will speed up the handling of these news items.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

If you're buying a child's leather jacket, you'll be smart to look for a heavy-gauge vinyl plastic one unless you're willing to pay the price for a good horsehide jacket.

****

For an added touch, add grated fresh apple to the dressing used for cole slaw.

****

Fresh apple salads gain individually by the addition of caraway seed, celery seed or sesame seed.

****

Here's a simple way to treat Halloween costumes at home to retard fire:

Mix 7 ounces of borax and 3 ounces of boric acid in 2 quarts of water. Either spray this solution on or dip cloth garments in it.

Since this is just a temporary fire-retarding agent, you can use it on sheets, pillowcases and other such articles and wash it out after the costume has served its purpose.

To use this solution on crepe paper, you'll have to spray it on. Salt crystals of the solution will probably form, but they will glisten and add an extra touch to the costume.

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JEW:mfb
10/5/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Here's Fall Food Market Outlook

Here's the fall picture of the food situation in Illinois markets, according to Mrs. Glenna Lamkin, University of Illinois home economist.

For those who like veal, there is a larger supply than a year ago. Fresh pork is priced higher than last year because of lower supplies. But there is a large supply of beef, especially the better grades, which should keep the price steady. There is also a good supply of lamb.

Fryers continue plentiful at relatively stable prices. Stewing hens and roasters have almost disappeared from the market.

Retail prices of fish and shellfish are expected to be a little lower than last fall.

Also, look for a little more canned salmon on the market. It's one of the foods in larger supply this year.

In Illinois, hot summer weather played havoc with some of the fruits and vegetables. So the prices of fresh produce are somewhat higher than normal this season. Some fruits and vegetables grown for processing are in shorter supply. So we'll probably pay more for the new lots of some kinds of frozen and canned fruits and vegetables.

Hurricane Donna had an effect on the citrus crop in Florida, so there may be less citrus fruit and higher prices this winter.

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JEW:cm
10/5/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Now that the extension conference is over, we hope you're revitalized for your work. Hope you took home lots of fresh ideas for both you and your program.

Ideas for News Items

Apples, apples everywhere.... Which varieties make good pies, sauce, baked apples? Which varieties are best eaten out of hand? For the sake of the new cooks in your county, this subject deserves at least a mention in your press services.

****

Monday, October 24, is United Nations Day. By proclamation of President Eisenhower, this day is also United Nations Food Day. Call it to the attention of your community, and remind your county home bureau international relations chairman. The aim of the day's celebration will be to focus world-wide attention on "peace through food." To celebrate the day, home meal planners are asked to serve international menus.

****

Warm, sleepy autumn afternoons are a reminder that you may have some consumer information to help shoppers select bedding. This includes mattresses, sheets, pillows and bedspreads. Check your file for information.

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Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Waxed floors are not the accident hazard that most people think they are. The secret is proper application of the wax, according to O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois safety specialist.

Research has shown that the brighter the polish on a floor, the safer it is. The more you buff a polishing wax, the harder and drier the finish becomes. Likewise, the brighter the shine on self-polishing wax, the more perfect the application and therefore the harder and drier it is.

A hard, dry finish on a floor is a much safer surface than a soft, damp one.

For best results, use wax sparingly. At times your floor may need only a buffing without any additional wax. Clean the floor thoroughly and then use a mechanical buffer to remelt the wax already on the floor.

****

The important thing in cooking any macaroni foods is not to overcook them. Cooking times depend on the shape and size of the product that is used. The minute it cuts easily it is done. It will be less sticky if it is put in a strainer or colander and rinsed with a dash of cold water before serving.

****

Special Notes

To improve your writing, focus your attention on the women you are trying to reach and influence. Then fit the subject matter to them.

When you're writing pure publicity stories, remember that what is of interest to you and your organization may or may not be of interest to the general public. A newspaper is concerned only with the people who read it. Keeping this fact in mind may help you to write to interest the majority. Save the individual cases for non-mass-media communications.

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JEW:mfb
10/12/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Use Cold Water with Garbage Disposer

One secret for keeping garbage disposers running smoothly is to use enough cold water at the right time.

According to _____, _____ county home adviser, one of the right times is before starting the motor for the daily operation. Be sure to have the cold water running, and let it continue to run for at least 30 seconds after completing the grinding.

There are two types of disposers--the continuous feed and the twist top.

The continuous-feed garbage disposer can be used in two ways: Food scraps either may be scraped into it as it operates or may be put in before it is started. In a twist-top type, all food must be added before starting the disposer.

Once a week, close the opening for the disposer and fill the sink with cold water. Then quickly remove the stopper so that the force of the water will completely flush the drain pipes. This simple cleaning practice helps to prevent many service calls for garbage disposers.

Never use chemical drain cleaners or lye in a garbage disposer.

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JEW:EL:mfb
10/12/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Tune in for Special Children's Program

"Let's Sing Along With Mr. Smith" will be a regular special feature on Mondays this year on the "For You at Home" program on WILL, the University of Illinois radio station. Air time is 9 a.m.

The programs are planned to encourage singing among preschool children. According to Robert Smith's recent research at the University of Illinois child development laboratory, children who learn to sing between the ages of three and five years may have a lasting advantage over those whose training is delayed until they reach school age.

Mr. Smith, instructor in music, University of Illinois School of Music and department of home economics, tried out a similar program last year for six weeks. On the basis of its success, he has elaborated on it and extended it to the entire school year.

The first six weeks of the 1960-61 singing program will repeat last year's series conducted by Mr. Smith.

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JEW:mfb
10/12/60

EXCLUSIVE
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Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Coming soon are the Illinois Home Economics Association meeting, Rockford, November 4 and 5, and the National Home Demonstration Agents meeting, Chicago, November 6-9. One way or another, Illinois home economists will have an opportunity to get up-to-date information, broaden their thinking and share ideas with their fellow workers.

****

Ideas for News Items

Mothers in your community with little hobgoblins may be interested in some party suggestions. While Halloween makes a good news peg, your suggestions will go further if you include ideas that are good for any children's party. You might stress the helpfulness of planning, pre-party "setup" and food that satisfies the children but doesn't wear Mom out. Also, you might give some ideas for games. Or write about other problems that face mothers as they give children's parties.

Another way to handle this subject would be to feature several homemakers in your area who enjoy giving children's parties. Get them to tell what they do to make the party a success for both the children and themselves. Sometimes the voice of experience helps to put the new party-giver at ease.

****

While many homemakers are cutting out desserts, let's not forget the menfolk and the teen-agers who still appreciate a good piece of

-more-

pie. Many older homemakers are past masters at the art of pie-making. But the younger homemaker may need some help to develop her skill. You can tell her how to avoid some of the pitfalls in pie-making. Or write about other things that would aid the modern pie-maker.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Hard water will cause red cabbage to turn blue during cooking. To preserve its red color, cook the cabbage with tart apples or flavor it with vinegar or lemon juice after it has cooked.

****

For sparkling, clear jelly, prepare a small amount of juice at a time. About four cups is a reasonable amount. Use an 8- to 10-quart kettle with a broad, flat bottom so that the jelly will come to a full boil rapidly. Long, slow boiling destroys the pectin and also causes the jelly to darken and have a strong, unnatural flavor.

****

Special Notes

Esther Siemen, UI extension specialist, has indicated that U. S. Department of Agriculture Home and Garden Bulletin 38, "Buying Your Home Sewing Machine," is still an excellent reference. You may want to make sure you have this bulletin or some other good reference before releasing the attached story on selecting a sewing machine.

****

Here are some tips from W. Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White to help you improve your writing:

1. Write in a way that comes naturally.
2. Write with nouns and verbs, not with adjectives and adverbs.
3. Do not overexplain.
4. Do not overstate.

-30-

JEW:mfb
10/19/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Take Time When Buying a Sewing Machine

It's common sense, but many sewing machine shoppers overlook one of the main keys to selecting machines: Will it do what you want it to do?

To help judge which machine has most of the features you consider desirable, _____, _____ county home adviser recommends that you do some personal fact-gathering.

Inspect a variety of makes and models. Look for features that make the machine easy to use and care for in light of your sewing practices. Remember that you are making a lifetime investment.

Talk with a number of dealers to find out their sales and service policies. This should help sort out the sales talk from the facts. And don't be afraid to ask questions about things you want to know.

Using fabric, try out the machine long enough to satisfy yourself about what it will do. What looks simple in a demonstration may not prove so easy for the average seamstress.

Also visit with your friends and neighbors to get their honest opinions about their machines.

_____ suggests that you choose a well-known brand from a reliable dealer. This is the surest guarantee that the machine will be durable and can be satisfactorily serviced.

Don't be discouraged if no one machine has all the features you consider desirable. You may need to compromise and get the machine that will best suit your present and possible future needs.

For more details on buying a sewing machine, check with your county home adviser.

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JEW:mfb
10/19/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmusfere
When the heat of summer's over and the cooling' fall is
here...the air's so appetizin'".... --James Whitcomb Riley

Ideas for News Items

National Farm-City Week will be observed November 18-24. The entire county extension staff can help promote this event. If you haven't already made plans to celebrate this week, consider it now. It offers an opportunity to bring about better understanding between farm and city people.

****

With the Thanksgiving holiday approaching, consider the kind of information that will help homemakers at this time. Perhaps it will be food-buying information. Maybe you can tie short cuts in food preparation to the holiday meal. Or some ways in which the family can help with time management in housekeeping might be appropriate. Try to visualize your audience. Be realistic about their needs, and proceed from there in your news service.

****

Just a reminder that you should focus some of your news service on items of interest to young adults. Because of earlier marriage, they face many problems that are different from those of people their age a generation ago. This is one of the changes in audiences that challenge the extension service today.

-more-

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

If your philodendron develops yellow leaves, you may be keeping the soil too wet. These house plants need a moist soil. But, to permit air to pass through the soil, drainage must be excellent and the top of the soil must be permitted to dry somewhat before watering. Too much sunlight will also cause foliage to yellow. Remember, too, that low humidity and high temperature are a combination that philodendrons do not like. Fertilize these plants sparingly, especially in winter.

****

Want to break the habit of repeating the same meats in menus? Make a list of all the different cuts you can recall. Then, when you shop, see how many more you can add to the list. You'll find over 20 different cuts of beef. Learn how to prepare each cut by dry or moist heat cooking.

****

When you're shopping for cranberries, don't let the subtle variations in color, size and shape worry you, for these will differ with varieties. To get peak quality, just be sure to select evenly colored, shiny, smooth-skinned berries.

****

Special Notes

When writing for the press, do not use quotation marks without a reason. Their main purpose is to mark words spoken or written at some previous time. Another reason to use them is to differentiate words or phrases from surrounding text in order to clarify the meaning of the sentence. In this connection, quotation marks function in the newspaper as italics do in a book.

-30-

JEW:mfb
10/26/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Throw another log on the fire...turn up the thermostat...button up your overcoat.... Whatever measures it takes to make a body warm, you'll be needing them now that our prolonged warm fall weather is over.

Ideas for News Items

Cooler weather brings more indoor activities for little children. Many mothers will appreciate some simple and different ideas for entertaining active youngsters. Remember, such activities may be like jewelry--if you hang onto it long enough, it will come back into style.

****

With Christmas bazaars coming up, you may be able to pass along some sewing suggestions that will help the gift-makers. Think of the fabrics that are being used this season, such as velveteen, corduroy, real or fake fur, pillow ticking and felt. Then consider the problems or pitfalls for the beginner who uses these fabrics. What are some things to think about when trimming such fabrics? What are some tricks of the trade in making stuffed toys and other gifts?

****

Just another reminder: It's time to start talking turkey to help pre-holiday shoppers. And since meat alone doesn't make the meal, why not pass along buying and storing suggestions for vegetables, cranberries, nuts, stuffing and other timely foods?

-more-

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Burning candles add warmth and hospitality to entertaining and family meals. But they can spell trouble unless you take the proper precautions. Place candles so that they cannot start a fire. To prevent spilled wax on good furniture or table linen, use dripless candles. If you must use candles that are likely to drip, protect the surface underneath them. And don't forget to put out the flame when you leave the room.

****

Get ready for the gang this winter by clearing closet space for their winter coats. And while you're getting the clothes closet in shape, check your storage facilities for folding tables and chairs. Indoor activities will make these articles more in demand, so it will pay to make them accessible.

****

A cozy fire in the fireplace demands some safety precautions. Use a screen to keep live sparks away from rugs and floor. Always be sure the fire is out before leaving the house or going to bed.

****

Special Notes

Here are some additional tips to help improve your writing:

1. Avoid the use of qualifying words, such as rather, very, little, pretty. They weaken the effectiveness of the sentence.

2. Avoid fancy words. Do not be tempted by a twenty-dollar word when there is a ten-center handy, ready and able.

3. Use figures of speech sparingly.

-30-

JEW:mfb
11/2/60

Special To Home Advisers

Check Finish On Chintz Before Buying

If you want chintz to keep its glaze after cleaning, be sure to buy material with a durable finish.

_____, _____ county home adviser, reports that not all chintz on the market has this finish. So, if washing and wearing qualities are important to you, it will pay to double-check before you buy.

Some chintz with the durable-type or resin-type glaze is sold under the name "Everglaze." This label identifies the fabric as good quality. It also signifies that the fabric will retain its appearance after wear and after either drycleaning or washing.

Chintz with a non-durable finish has been treated with starch and friction-glazed. With any kind of cleaning, this finish comes off.

Most of the chintz made in the United States has the durable finish. However, much of the imported chintz does not.

Check the label to determine the type of finish. If there is any doubt, test a sample of the material at home.

The easiest test is to wash the sample in a solution of detergent. Rinse and dry it. If the finish remains, it's the durable type.

-30-

JEW:mf
11/2/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Coming soon: 4-H Leaders' Recognition, November 22, and National 4-H Club Congress, November 26 - December 3.

Ideas for News Items

With several 4-H Club activities on the docket for the next few weeks, you have some ready-made news material. Perhaps some interesting pictures will add to the county-wide appeal of these activities. Don't forget that non-extension participants may not know the reason for these yearly 4-H Club events.

****

Now that the holiday season is just around the corner, homemakers may appreciate some suggestions for special cleaning problems. Here are some questions they may have: Is there an easy way to keep metal surfaces looking bright and clean? What is a good way to clean keys on pianos? How do you clean plastic upholstery on furniture?

****

Cold, wet weather means different driving techniques for safety. It's a good idea to remind readers of some of these safe driving tips. We forget these practices all too easily until after the first skid.

****

Just a reminder: File "Specials to Home Advisers" and "News for Women" releases for two years. Then you can time articles to local

-more-

situations. With a state as long geographically as Illinois, seasonal differences alone make staggered release dates necessary. Use your editorial sense or talk with local editors to get out information when it's timely.

****

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Did you know that disorder ranks second only to poor judgment as the cause of accidents? A study of hospitalized accident cases from homes and business places showed that one out of every five occurred because of disorder. Accidents are bound to occur most often in cluttered, untidy surroundings. Let's eliminate hazards by cleaning and straightening up both in and around our homes.

****

Socks that are too short have the same effect as poorly fitted shoes. They should be loose around the toes, as snug stockings limit the grasping function of the toes. Growing children's socks should be big enough to allow one-half inch of space beyond the end of the longest toe.

****

Giving parties a theme sometimes makes them more fun. Take an idea such as Gay Paree; weave it into decorations, games and refreshments. One game that can have a French flavor is "Packing My Trunk." The first person starts off by saying, "I'm going to Paris and in my trunk I'm packing an apron" (or anything beginning with the letter A). Next person adds something beginning with B, and so on around the group. If you arm guests with paper-back French dictionaries or vocabularies, they can answer in French.

****

Tip for Good Citizenship

Mrs. Laura Lunde, secretary, Illinois Conference on Legislation, one of the speakers at the Illinois Home Economics Association meeting, suggests that citizens start now to keep their own records of the performance of office holders. Then, at the next election, they will be better informed and more intelligent voters.

-30-

JEW:mfb
11/9/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Twas the night before Christmas...

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Column

Before you toss out old Christmas decorations, consider the possibilities of giving them a "new look." Such materials as spray paint, flocking, glitter and sequins can dress up old, yellowed, faded, peeling and dirty decorations.

To make flocking stick, use wood glue diluted with water.

****

For fancy Christmas trims, try using velveteen ribbon instead of or in addition to satin ribbon.

****

Napped fabrics, such as corduroy, velvet and velveteen, reflect light differently, depending on whether the nap runs upward or downward. If you cut some pieces of a garment in one direction on napped fabric and others in the opposite direction, the garment will seem to be made from two different shades.

****

Patience is a special virtue in candy-making. And lest you be tempted to beat candy too soon, here are some reminders:

Getting creamy fudge and fondant depends on producing small crystals in the syrup. Beating the mixture when it is thick helps to

-more-

produce these small crystals. One way to help thicken the syrup mixture is by cooling.

However, beating these candy mixtures when hot, before they are thick, increases the size of the sugar crystals. Large crystals make "sugary" candy. The increased evaporation that takes place when candy is beaten hot can make a candy dry and hard.

An exception to the rule of "cool before beating" is marshmallow cream fudge. The presence of marshmallow cream, evaporated milk and chocolate make this fudge mixture ready to beat immediately after cooking.

****

A candy thermometer helps to take the guessing out of making candy, frosting and syrup. Take readings by completely immersing the bottom of the mercury column in the sugar syrup. Be sure that the thermometer does not touch the bottom or sides of the pan.

****

How much dressing does it take to stuff a turkey?

To estimate, take the total weight minus 1 or 2. This gives you the approximate number of cups needed. For example, about 8 cups of dressing will fill a 10-pound turkey.

****

Turkey heads the list of lean meat in high protein and low fat content. An average serving contains only about 200 calories. Turkey is also rich in riboflavin and niacin.

****

Plan to let turkey, chicken, goose and duckling sit 20 to 30 minutes after roasting before carving. It will then be easier to slice.

****

The heart, gizzard and liver packed in the bag inside the bird are worth cooking to add to gravy or dressing. Here's how: Simmer gently in salted water until tender. Because of its muscular nature, the gizzard takes a little longer to tenderize than the other giblets.

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JEW:mfb
12/7/60

Special to Home Advisers

Good Cooking Helps Make Venison Appetizing

If you know how to cook beef successfully, you can cook venison, says _____, _____ county home adviser.

Just as for beef, dry heat methods--roasting, broiling and frying--are best for the tender cuts. And moist heat methods--braising and stewing--are best for the less tender cuts.

All meat recipes are variations of one method or the other. Any number of variations and seasonings can be used to suit individual tastes.

Venison lovers treasure its characteristic flavor. The flavor seems to be concentrated in the fat. So, if the flavor is too strong, trimming away excess fat before cooking helps to make the taste less objectionable. However, venison tends to be dry. So especially when cooking by dry heat methods, using suet, better or other fat to add to or replace the natural fat helps to make the meat tastier.

Unpleasant experiences with venison at the table are usually due to lack of care before it reaches the kitchen--not to the cooking.

For roasting venison round, loin or shoulder, allow 25 to 30 minutes per pound at 300 to 350 degrees F. Venison may be cooked to the rare, medium or well-done stage, depending on the relative tenderness of the meat and on individual preference.

If the meat is from an old deer and therefore tough and strong flavored, several tasty ways to fix it are as a pot roast with vegetables, stew with dumplings, Swiss steak, meat pie and soup.

Ground venison may be used for several "hamburg"-type dishes, such as meat loaf and deerburgers.

-30-

JEW:mfb
12/7/60

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

The North Wind doth blow and winter weather begins to make itself at home.

Ideas for News Items

After the holidays are over, homemakers may feel like dressing up their own wardrobes. Tell them about some of the fine points of sewing or tailoring. Other possibilities include information about sewing equipment and how to press crucial areas.

****

Seventh, eighth and ninth grade girls want information about what foods they should eat to get a clear skin, a good figure and glossy hair, according to one recent report. Therefore it might be helpful to pass along some practical information about the role of good nutrition and how to get it. Mothers may also need current information about nutritional needs of teenagers.

****

What different programs and activities has your extension council planned for the coming month? Don't forget to highlight people in your community who will take part in these programs.

****

How to Get Ideas for Subject-Matter Stories

Use questions that you get as the result of your radio programs as a springboard for timely items.

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Talk with women to get their ideas about what information they want. The more you develop an awareness of women's situations and real needs, the better will be your news service. As you talk with all women in your coummunity, find out where they are already getting information: magazines, books, adult classes, cooking schools. This will help you to avoid too much repetition.

****

Bits and Pieces For Your Column

One way to avoid overbrowning the edge of frozen baked pies is to cover the pie with aluminum foil until the last few minutes of heating.

****

For synthetic fur coats and accessories that will drape most naturally, choose ones with knitted instead of woven backings.

****

For setting knife-edge creases on pleats or slacks, insert a strip of tissue paper and fold over edge of each pleat. Use press cloth and proceed to steam-press.

****

Shopping for a new bed? Don't forget to look for casters with a wide enough base to be movable and not harm floor surface. Also, consider the springs and mattress as a unit. For long wear and sleeping comfort, they should be built for each other.

-more-

New Fur Publication Available

For home sewers who are interested in making fur accessories, a new publication, "Working With Fur," is available.

Mrs. Lorraine Trebilcock, University of Illinois associate professor of home economics, is the author.

Author of "How to Make Pheasant Hats" and other publications, Mrs. Trebilcock tells the fine points of converting old fur pieces to new articles. Directions are complete and concise.

For copies of this leaflet, write to Room 528 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Supplies are limited.

-30-

JEW:cm
12/14/60

We call to your attention:

DuPage County Home Advisers Mrs. Elsie Butler and Mrs. Rachel Crabb are finally seeing some results of their continued efforts to communicate their work to the local press. One week recently THE GLEN ELLYN NEWS and WHEATON LEADER carried a total of 63 column inches about the role of home economics extension.

Here are some of the headlines: READ WHAT MANY WHEATON WOMEN ARE MISSING BY NOT KNOWING ALL ABOUT THE HOME EXTENSION PROGRAM and DUPAGE HOME EXTENSION PROGRAM OFFERS A WEALTH OF INFORMATION AND HELP JUST FOR THE ASKING.

How did they reach this stage? Here are some of the things they have done:

For the past year both Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Crabb have accepted the County Press Association's invitation to attend their meetings.

Last spring, as soon as they were located in their new office, the home advisers held open house for the papers. They invited the editors and asked them to extend the invitation to their women's page editors. Thirteen of the fifteen papers in the county were represented by the women editors and publishers. An enlightening two-hour press session was held, with the editorial folks asking the questions.

Jessie Heathman represented the extension editorial office at the open house and gave editorial assistance to the other ventures.

To get more details on the "hows" and "whys" of the DuPage county efforts, we suggest that you write Mrs. Butler. Perhaps their success will spur you on to debunk the theory, "It can't be done."

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JEW:cm
12/14/50

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Service

Winter wonderland?

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Column

Mittens are generally warmer and more comfortable than gloves for young children. They are also much easier to put on than gloves. Avoid mittens with flannel lining because it may come loose after wear. This makes it harder to get the hand into the mitten, especially the thumb.

****

Label a child's outer clothing with his name in large, legible letters. It will help the child find his own clothing at school, Sunday school and neighborhood gatherings. Labeling is especially helpful in avoiding mixups in boots, rubbers and mittens.

****

Simple clasps or clips for mittens are worth the cost in saving on replacements. Get or make them to keep mittens with the child's coat or jacket.

****

Refrigerator temperatures help to keep nuts from becoming rancid. Store in airtight containers to protect from contact with oxygen. Unshelled nuts keep better than shelled ones.

****

A medium-sized sweet potato will provide more than the amount of vitamin A you need for the day and about one-third of the vitamin C.

-more-

But dieting devotees of sweet potatoes will be wise to eat theirs baked or boiled, not candied. Sweet potatoes just naturally start out with a few more calories than white potatoes.

****

When selecting onions, choose those that are bright, clean, firm and well shaped, with dry skins. It's best to buy onions often, since home storage conditions frequently vary and onions are best when kept in a cool, dry place.

When you buy onions, keep in mind the use to which they are to put. The smaller ones are ideal for boiling whole, stewing or creaming. Medium ones are good to serve stuffed. And the larger ones are suited for slicing or for onion rings.

Onions of any size are equally good for grating, chopping, dicing or slicing.

****

In the "everybody's talking about it" category these days is dieting. One of the latest publications to come across our desk is U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bulletin 74, "Food and Your Weight." The attached fill-in stories are based in part on this publication.

****

Don't forget to announce the availability of the newest booklets on making bread and rolls distributed by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc.

****

Virginia Seidel and Catherine Sullivan suggest that the first of the year would be a good time to put out a story about making a household inventory. HE-P17, an extension service publication, "Household Inventory," is handy for families to use in making their report. The first page of this publication tells why families should make such an inventory and how to do it.

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NEXT ISSUE OF HOME ADVISERS' NEWSLETTER: January 11, 1961.

JEW:mfb
12/20/60

Special to Home Advisers

Note to Home Advisers: This is the first of two releases regarding reducing.

Plan Sensible Diet

The surest and safest way to take off extra pounds and keep them off is to plan low-calorie menus around foods you normally eat, with plenty of variety to stimulate interest and insure a sound diet, says _____, _____ county home adviser.

This type of dieting helps to develop new food habits that you can continue even after you reach your weight goal. And it will prevent the lost pounds from returning.

Take it slowly. A pound or two off a week is plenty. At this rate you can lose 10 to 20 pounds in 10 weeks. Before going on a diet of 1,200 calories a day or less, it's best to consult a doctor to be sure you're in good health.

Special food preparations and meal combinations for reducing may sound glamorous, but they can also be tiresome. Many people on a crash diet soon return to their old habits, and the unwanted pounds return. Erratic gains and losses are highly unsatisfactory and can even be harmful if important nutrients are missing from the diet.

A sound reducing diet can mean improved health, vigor and alertness for the person who has been overindulging in rich cakes, pastries and other sweets to the exclusion of more nutritious foods. A sound diet, whether low or high calorie, includes daily choices from four basic food groups: milk, cheese and ice cream; meat or meat alternates; fruits and vegetables; breads and cereals.

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JEW:mfb
12/20/60

Special to Home Advisers

Note to Home Advisers: This is the second of two releases regarding reducing.

Trim High-Calorie Seasonings in Reducing Diet

Trimming down high-calorie seasonings and other extra touches is one way to plan an appetizing reducing diet around regular family menus.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says that this helps the weight-watcher build new food habits that will continue even after the reducing period is over. These carryover habits are essential to prevent lost pounds from returning.

Many extra touches, such as rich sauces, gravies, dressings and table fats, have more calories than the food they are served with. For example, an average half-cup portion of plain boiled potato contains only 45 calories. But when it is mashed with milk and fat, the calories jump to 115 and when pan-fried, to about 240 calories--over five times the original value.

Plain boiled or baked potato may have less appetite appeal. But a little seasoning, a teaspoon of butter, some chopped fresh parsley or dried parsley, salt and pepper can make it appetizing and hold the calories to 80.

Other seasonings that add few calories are vinegar, tart fruit juices, spices and herbs.

Salad dressings also vary in calorie count. A tablespoon of French dressing or commercial salad dressing contains about 60 calories. A tablespoon of blue cheese dressing has about 90 calories, and a tablespoon of mayonnaise contains about 110 calories.

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JEW:mfb
12/20/60

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Leaders' Workshop To Emphasize Counseling

URBANA--The Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp Workshop is to be held May 9-13 at 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, Illinois.

This year's conference will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization, and a special observance program is being planned, says _____ _____, _____. Emphasis throughout
(Name) (Title)
the week will be on counseling.

G. E. Edgren, professor of recreation leadership, Purdue University, will direct the sessions. Plans call for the sharing of philosophies and ideas and the study of techniques of counseling in the following areas:

--Understanding individuals; their needs and interests.

--Counseling through the program

--Individual counseling techniques

--Identifying problems in counseling

--Problems growing out of poor administration

Various methods, lecture, discussion and role playing, will be used in studying and analyzing situations. Leaders with camp, summer program or vacation church school responsibilities will find the experience very rewarding, in the opinion of _____.
(Name)

The program will also include the sharing of game, dancing and dramatic skills, crafts, social recreation, nature lore, camping and other outdoor resources useful in recreation programming.

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Requests for reservations and inquiries should be directed to Clareta Walker, 569 Bevier Hall, Urbana, Illinois. Reservations will close as soon as 100 applications have been received, and not later than April 15. Participation will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

Cost for the five-day encampment is $27.50, which includes room, meals, insurance, registration and a copy of the yearbook.

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JH:mfb
2/2/60

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR RELEASE MAY 9, 1960

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Leaders Emphasize Camp Counseling at Workshop

Camp counseling and group leadership are the center of discussion at the 25th annual Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp Workshop May 9-13 at the 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, Illinois.

More than 75 adult leaders who work with summer camps, recreation programs or vacation church schools are attending the five-day workshop, according to _____, _____.
(Name) (Title)

Harry D. Edgren, professor of recreation leadership, Purdue University, is the discussion leader for sessions dealing with such topics as understanding individuals, identifying problems in counseling and individual counseling techniques.

The camp program also includes the sharing of game, dancing and dramatic skills, crafts, nature lore and other outdoor resources for recreation programming.

A special feature of the opening day is the crafts parade led by Mrs. Marguerite Whiting, Mahomet, crafts coordinator of the camp. Displaying handicrafts are Cle Grenzow, Waupun, Wisconsin; Cliff Gregson, St. Louis; William Kouns, Cicero; Nelda Boyer, Danville; Ruth Dickens, Urbana; Nina Olson, Hoopeston; Mrs. Merle T. Inman, Batchtown; Rev. H. R. Halfyard, Varna; and Rev. E. D. Lyon, Oneida.

E. H. Regnier, University of Illinois extension recreationist, Urbana, and Rev. D. C. Ellenwood, Milan, are the co-chairman of the continuation committee for the Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp. Other officers of this annual cooperative camp workshop are Clareta Walker, assistant professor of family life, University of Illinois home economics department, treasurer; Arlene Wolfram, instructor in home economics 4-H Club work, University of Illinois, secretary, and Rev. William Gedonius, Oak Park, business manager.

Those attending from this area are: (See attached sheets.)

-30-

JEW:mfb
4/19/60

THOSE WHO PLAN TO COME AS OF APRIL 18, 1960,
TO LEISURECRAFT AND COUNSELING CAMP MAY 9-13, 1960

Illinois

Amboy	Miss Marian Jackson, 310 West Division Street
Batchtown	Mrs. Merle T. Inman
Belleville	Earl C. Huck, 2 Rusty Wil Drive
Bloomington	Sam Buck, 706 South Allin
Bradley	Mrs. John (Esther) Ross, 347 North Forest Avenue
Carterville	Wayne Bollinger, R. R. 2
Cerro Gordo	Mrs. Mary Nonte
Champaign	A. S. "Gil" Martin, 306 West Charles Street
Cicero	William C. Kouns, 5341 West Cermak Road, Cicero 50
Cisco	Mrs. Edna Johnson
Clinton	Walter Theobald, 222 West Main Street
Danville	Mrs. Elda Boyer, 2006 King Street
DeSoto	Mrs. Esther Beasley
Elgin	Mrs. Ralph (Ginny) Williams, Box 99, R. R. 3
Freeport	David J. Vohlken, 1618 West Stephenson
Good Hope	Reverend and Mrs. James E. Allen
Highland Park	Mrs. Barbara J. McGivern, 347 Elm Place
Hoopeston	Mrs. Nina Olson, Rural Route
Joliet	Mrs. Frank Prince, 11 Berkley Avenue
Joliet	Mrs. Mary Walsh, 1518 Maple Road
LaPlace	Miss Irene Beery
Lockport	Miss Dorothea Eisenbrandt, 218 State Street
Lockport	Mrs. G. N. (Mabel) Holloway, 145th Street, R. R. 2
Lockport	Mrs. Henry C. (Louise) Kelly, R. R. 2
Mahomet	Mrs. L. L. (Marguerite) Whiting
Milan	D. C. Ellinwood, 128 West Second Street
Moline	Ray Olson, 3302 Fifteenth Street
Monticello	Robert and Dorothy Dowdle, 4-H Memorial Camp
Monticello	Mrs. Ryntja Edwards, 621 East Washington
Monticello	Mrs. Evelyn McIntire, 4-H Memorial Camp
Monticello	F. H. Root, 4-H Memorial Camp
Monticello	E. H. Schroth, Allerton House, Allerton Park
Mt. Vernon	Kermit Clifton, 814 Harrison Street
Oak Park	Bill Gedonius, 410 Washington Boulevard
Oneida	E. D. Lyon, Box 27, R. R. 1
Oswego	Ford L. Lippold, Recreation Supervisor
Oswego	Mrs. Fred Walker, P. O. Box 218
Paris	Mrs. Perry E. (Bernice) Piper, 102 South High Street
Peoria	Israel Allen, 316 Seventh Street
Mendota	Mrs. Elmer Burkart
Princeton	Mrs. Earl Vandemore, R. R. 2, Sheffield
Rock Island	John D. Hunter, 1502 Fourteenth Street
Seymour	Mrs. Dave (Pat) Carper
Seymour	Mrs. Bill (Lois) Riffe
Springfield	John W. Shull, 3 Redd Court
Sullivan	Mrs. Donald (Ruby) Christy, R. R. 1
Urbana	Miss Ruth Dickens, 404 Mumford Hall
Urbana	Mrs. Iris Harris, 802 North Broadway
Urbana	E. H. and Mary Regnier, 1304 South Vine Street
Urbana	Miss Clareta Walker, 596 Bevier Hall
Urbana	Mrs. Neva Willis, 9 Lakes Drive
Urbana	Miss Arlene Wolfram, Bevier Hall
Varna	H. R. Halfyard

Indiana

Evansville	Reverend and Mrs. Roland Mernitz, 416 Northwest Sixth Street
West Lafayette	H. D. Edgren, Purdue University

Kansas

Kansas City	Reverend Ray L. Schroder, 6545 County Line Road

Missouri

St. Louis	Cliff Gregson, American Handcrafters

New Hampshire

Exeter	Miss Amy P. Gilbert, 66 Front Street

North Carolina

Lake Junaluska	Miss Edith Haight

Wisconsin

Waupun	Cle Grenzow, The Handcrafters

Mrs. Harry H. (Nellie)Goodman, R. R. 4, Lincoln

Mrs. Robert Wepner, Yorkville (Kendall County Home Adviser)

Mrs. Elmer Nelson, 19 East Dearborn, Plano

EHR:kb
4/19/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Four Illinois 4-H'ers to Attend National Conference

Four of Illinois' top 4-H Club members will represent the state's more than 71,000 4-H'ers at the 30th National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C., next week (April 23-29).

The Illinois delegates are Audrey Gronert, 20, Arlington Heights; Carol Ann Ufkes, 20, Carthage; Howard Herrmann, 19, Dunlap; and David Winkelmann, 20, Ashland.

Selection to attend the National 4-H Conference--the highest honor a 4-H'er can earn--comes as a result of many years of excellent work and outstanding leadership.

A quick look at a few achievements these young people have made in 4-H Club work shows why they were chosen for the Washington trip.

Audrey Gronert is in her tenth year as a 4-H member. During this time her chief interest has been the clothing project. She has made over 100 garments and attended State Fair clothing revue for five years. She also carried the foods project for six years and room improvement for eight years.

Audrey attended Junior Leadership Conference in 1956 and was a Club Congress delegate in 1958. She is now a junior at the University of Illinois majoring in home economics.

Carol Ann Ufkes has been a junior leader during four of her ten years in 4-H Club work.

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While her greatest interest has been in clothing, she has completed the Five-Year Room Plan project, carried all of the food work offered in the 4-H program and completed two projects in handicraft.

Carol's previous 4-H Club honors include attendance at the National Club Congress in 1958 and the Key Club award. She is a junior at the University of Illinois majoring in home economics.

Howard Herrmann was selected mainly for his outstanding work in the 4-H electrical project. Ten years a 4-H'er, he has served as a junior leader for four years and has been vice president and president of the county federation. At present he is farming with his father.

David Winkelmann recently received an $800 scholarship as national winner in the National Agronomy—Plant Pathology 4-H program. During his nine years of 4-H work he has carried swine, electric, corn, soil, tractor, sheep, wildlife, forestry, soybean, entomology and even home improvement projects.

Dave has been a junior leader for four years and a county federation officer for three years. His main activities have been demonstrations, public speaking, judging and safety. He was a delegate to the National Safety Congress in 1957 and attended National Club Congress in 1958. He is now attending the U. of I. College of Agriculture.

Four outstanding delegates from each state attend the National 4-H Conference each year. Features of the trip include educational tours to historic places in and around the capital city, visits with top government officials and a full schedule of discussion meetings.

Mrs. Alice Hare and Frank Mynard, members of the state 4-H staff, will accompany the Illinois delegation on the trip.

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4/20/60

SPECIAL TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Town and Country Chorus Plans Announced

_____ county may compete in the 1960 Illinois Town and Country Chorus Festival to be held August 14 at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield.

_____, University of Illinois _____ adviser, says
(farm or home)
that any county may enter a chorus. The group may be from one community, or it may be county-wide. But it should have ten or more mature men's and women's voices.

Each county chorus is to have a chairman, chorus director and such other officers as are considered necessary. Preliminary registration is to be made through the county farm or home adviser's office by May 28.

The Town and Country Chorus Festival is a music project of the University of Illinois Extension Service with the cooperation of the Illinois State Fair.

Choral selections may be obtained from the chorus superintendent, E. H. Regnier, 300c Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

To qualify for the State Fair premium fund, all chorus members most join in a mass State Fair Chorus concert. Premiums will be awarded on the basis of attendance, and distance from the County Extension Service Office in Springfield.

In addition to the mass State Fair Chorus concert, each county chorus may enter the festival by singing as a county group two selections of their own choice. The Governor's Trophy will be awarded to an outstanding chorus.

V. C. Shaul, Champaign, is the music director to assist county choruses in rehearsals.

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SPECIAL TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Extension Specialists Schedule Five Family Camps

_____ county families will soon join families around the state in readying camping gear to prepare for summer family camps.

_____, University of Illinois _____ adviser,
(farm or home)
today announced the dates for the 1960 family camps. They are July 15-17 and July 29-31, Western Illinois 4-H Camp, Jacksonville; August 1-5, Southern Illinois 4-H Camp, West Frankfort; August 5-7, White Eagle 4-H Camp, Leaf River; and August 15-19, 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

Family camp is a joint activity of University of Illinois extension specialists in family life and recreation. These camps provide an opportunity for families to be away from home, to play together and to get to know other families.

The camping program includes crafts, cookouts, nature games, swimming, boating, music, dancing, drama, stories and a variety of other activities for both children and adults. Some time is planned for special-interest groups by ages, while other periods are designed for the entire family.

Both farm families and nonfarm families who are interested in rural life may attend.

Reservations are due May 31. For more complete details about the family camp program, contact _____ or _____, _____ county farm and home advisers.

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5/5/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm and Home Advisers

Chairmen of Extension Councils Head for U. of I.

Chairmen of the _____ County Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Councils will attend a state-wide conference of extension leaders at the University of Illinois June 22-23.

Chairman of the Ag Council is _____ _____, while _____ _____ serves as chairman of the Home Ec Council.

Going with them will be U. of I. county farm adviser_____ _____ and home adviser_____ _____.

They explain that the councils function to coordinate county agricultural and home economics programs with the University's Cooperative Extension Service. In carrying out their job, the councils work closely with the farm and home advisers.

This is the third conference the U. of I. has held. During the conference the chairmen and advisers discuss county programs for the upcoming year. They also consider any new program phases, such as rural development, in extension work.

Problems and opportunities for expanding work and using new methods of motivation and providing educational information are also discussed.

The chairmen will hear several outstanding speakers, who include David D. Henry, U. of I. President; Louis B. Howard, Dean, College of Agriculture; J. B. Claar, U. S. Extension Service; and W. G. Kammlade, Associate Director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

The conference participants will also take a guided tour of the entire campus.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

IFYE Alumni Plan Third Annual Picnic

Area International Farm Youth Exchange alumni and host families will get together for the third annual summer IFYE picnic Sunday, July 10, at the 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

County farm (home) adviser _____ says alumni and host families attending from this area are_____.

The picnic will begin with a potluck dinner at noon. The group will meet at the small lake shelter area at 4-H Memorial Camp.

"IFYE, A Key to Understanding" is the topic of the afternoon program. Guests from foreign lands will give short talks and provide entertainment.

All Illinois host families and IFYE friends are welcome to attend.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm and Home Advisers

County Extension Council Elects Officers

The _____ County Agricultural (or Home Economics) Extension Council has elected _____ of _____
(name) (town)
as its chairman for 1960-61.

_____, the University of Illinois county farm adviser (or home adviser), reports that other officers elected include:

_____ of _____, vice chairman; and
(name) (town)

_____ of _____, secretary.
(name) (town)

The elections were held _____ at _____.
(date) (location)

At the same time, _____ announced the names
(farm or home adviser)
of several newly appointed council members. They include:_____

_____
(list names and hometowns)

_____.

Members are appointed by Louis B. Howard, Director of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and Dean of the College of Agriculture. Each member serves a two-year term.

Current members of the Council who serve until June 30, 1961, include: (list names and hometowns).

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Danforth Scholarship Winners Chosen

The state 4-H office at the University of Illinois announced today that four of Illinois' top 4-H'ers have been awarded a trip to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp in Michigan.

They are Donna Rae Cox, 20, Hudson; Margaret Ann Williams, 20, Stockton; Robert Fay, 20, Waterman; and Allen Dale Walter, 20, Metropolis.

The four 4-H'ers will represent the state's more than 71,000 4-H members at the summer training camp at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

The girls' camping period runs from August 3 to August 16. The boys will attend the camp from August 17 to August 30.

The Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, sponsors the awards for Miss Williams and Fay. Expenses of Miss Cox and Walter are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

The 4-H'ers earned the awards on the basis of their club activities and leadership, scholarship and character. They were selected by the state 4-H staff.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local 4-H Members to Attend Junior Leadership Conference

_____ _____ county 4-H'ers will join more than 350
(No.)
Illinois 4-H Club members at the 4-H State Junior Leadership Conference July 26 to 30. The meeting will be held at the 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

Local 4-H'ers attending are _____, _____, _____ and _____. All were selected for their outstanding leadership in 4-H activities during the past year.

Object of the annual conference is to give 4-H'ers training in leadership. By working on committees and taking part in camp activities, they will learn new methods and ideas on leadership to take back to 4-H members in their counties.

This year's conference program features a series of lectures by Mrs. Fern Kelly, assistant director of 4-H Club work and YMW programs for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A complete program of sports, crafts and tours has also been planned for the conference. Illinois 4-H staff members will supervise the event.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm and Home Advisers

Extension Staff Explains Role of County Extension Councils

In a special report to _____ county residents today, Farm Adviser _____ and Home Adviser _____ explained the role of the county extension councils.

They pointed out that few people probably realize the important role the councils play in local agricultural and homemaking activities. Here are the answers they gave to 10 key questions concerning the councils.

1. What Is the Reason for Having County Extension Councils? First, _____ and _____ explained that every county has two councils--the agricultural extension council and the home economics extension council.

The councils' main job is to help formulate and direct the county extension programs in agriculture and home economics. In doing this, they assist the farm and home adviser in designing the programs so that they will achieve better farming and living conditions in the county.

_____ says, "These programs are supported by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

2. When Were the Councils First Organized? "In 1915," explains _____, "the Illinois General Assembly authorized and directed the U. of I. to organize and conduct the Extension Service in

-more-

Illinois in accordance with the Federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914." For many years after that, the farm and home bureau boards provided local guidance as well as financial support for the work.

In 1956, however, these boards could no longer be designated as the county agricultural and home economics extension councils. County farmers and homemakers interested in extension work now make up the councils.

Farm and home bureau boards continue to give financial support to the Extension Service through contributions to the U. of I.

3. How Are Council Members Appointed? Louis B. Howard, director of the U. of I. Extension Service, appoints council members. The counties themselves, however, recommend people to serve on the councils. Each member serves a two-year term.

4. Must You Be a Farmer or Farm Wife to Be a Council Member? No. Council members are selected because of their interests in agriculture and home economics and in education programs carried on in cooperation with the University.

5. Do Council Members Receive Any Pay? "No," says_____.

6. How Many Members Are on Each Council. The agricultural council has _____ members, while the home economics council has _____ members.

7. Who Are the Council Members? (List their names and home towns.)

8. Do the Councils Assist in Hiring the Farm and Home Adviser? Yes. They do so by interviewing candidates approved by the Extension Service and indicating the person they consider best qualified.

9. How Do the Councils Function? "The councils," _____ reports, "schedule meetings with the farm and home advisers and their assistants. They discuss problems in the county and design programs to overcome these problems.

10. What Are Some Examples of Work or Programs Carried Out by the Councils? (List several examples.)

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Bugs a Scourge of Fall

No doubt many householders lament fall's arrival because of the abundance of bugs it brings inside the house.

Boxelder bugs, clover mites and cluster flies are three of the main trouble-makers, says Steve Moore, extension entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois.

All three of these pests are content to stay outside during the summer. But when cool weather comes, they head indoors.

Although boxelder bugs are a nuisance and sometimes spot curtains and wallpapers, they are not harmful. Clover mites are likewise harmless. Cluster flies are unique in the fly family: they do not like food materials or sweets, nor do they breed in filth.

Boxelder bugs and clover mites are easy to see when they invade the house. But cluster flies conceal themselves in partitions, window casements and other inaccessible places.

Once these bugs are inside, a household aerosol bomb should take care of them. Make sure it contains pyrethrin.

To keep boxelder bugs outside, apply dieldrin or lindane to the point of runoff on house walls and nearby tree trunks. During the winter, spray only the sides of the house.

Removing grass and weeds in an 18-inch strip next to the foundation discourages clover mites from squirming their way inside. Leave the strip bare during the winter. Then replant with zinnias, marigolds, salvias, roses and chrysanthemums, which do not attract clover mites.

To keep cluster flies outside, keep all doors and windows closed as much as possible. Spraying the house with DDT or dieldrin emulsion concentrates diluted in water also helps.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Farm-City Week Feature No. 1

Illinois Farmers: A $2 Billion
Market for Goods and Services

Illinois farm families bought more than $2 billion worth of goods and services last year, agricultural economists at the University of Illinois estimate.

_____ county farm (or home) adviser _____ reports that these families spent about three-fourths of this total for farm production items and about one-fourth for family living.

Farmers make up an important source of purchasing power for many types of urban products, _____ points out. And the total value of many of these purchases continues to climb.

For example, here is what Illinois farmers spent in 1959: about $269 million for building materials, vehicles and machinery; $259 million for livestock and poultry; $228 million for feed; $133 1/2 million for materials used in repair, maintenance and operation of buildings and vehicles; $135 million for interest, utilities, insurance, veterinary services, chemicals and other supplies; $104 million for fertilizers and lime; $98 million for gasoline, other fuel and lubricants; and $37 million for seed.

In addition, farmers paid $140 million in personal and real estate taxes to support local government and schools. Nonfarm landlords

-more-

received $126 million in rental payments. Of the $89 million farmers paid for hired labor, about $34 million went to nonfarm workers.

Last year for non-production items Illinois farm families spent about $620 million. This amount was made up of about $130 million for food; $89 million for household operation; $80 million for transportation; $61 million for medical care; $58 million for clothing; $56 million for life insurance; $39 million for recreation; $38 million for home furnishings and equipment; $30 million for housing; $29 million for gifts; and $10 million for personal care.

Although farm family purchases do not make up a large portion of total national sales, they are very important in many communities, particularly where there is little nonagricultural industry.

(Note to adviser: You might want to add some local facts and figures on the number of farms in your county, cash receipts from farming if available or average expenditure per farm in your area based on Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management records.)

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11/7/60

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Farm-City Week Feature No. 2

Agriculture and Related Industries Employ Three out of Ten Illinois Workers

About three out of every 10 employed persons in Illinois are working on a farm, processing a farm product or making and supplying a product used on farms.

So even though the number of Illinois farms has declined in recent years, agriculture and related industries still make an important contribution to the welfare of the state, _____ county farm (or home) adviser _____ points out.

About 1,217,000 workers are employed in Illinois during 1959 to help produce supplies used in farm production, carry out the production on the farm, process the farm products before the consumer receives them and provide goods and services used in farm family living.

Only about 256,000 of these workers were employed directly on farms. Here is how the others were employed in serving farms and related industries: 136,000 in manufacturing food, tobacco and related products; 120,000 in manufacturing such goods as cement, iron, metal cans, engines, appliances and vehicles; 81,000 in retailing food; 68,000 in providing services; 66,000 in government and educational work; 65,000 in other private business, unpaid family labor and the armed forces; 64,000 in other retail firms; 54,000 in manufacturing apparel and textiles; 46,000 in transportation and public utilities; 40,000 in retail clothing firms; 34,000 in wholesale trade; 32,000 in manufacturing farm machinery and equipment; 32,000 in mining, construction and

-more-

other nonmanufacturing activities; 31,000 in paper manufacturing; 30,000 in manufacturing such goods as chemicals, petroleum, rubber and publications; 29,000 in finance, insurance and real estate; 20,000 in manufacturing leather and leather products; and 13,000 in manufacturing lumber and wood products.

The number of people employed in agriculture and agricultural industries will increase as the population increases and new methods are developed. But the proportion of the total population that this group represents will decline. This does not mean, however, that these workers will become less important to the functioning of our nation's economy, _____ emphasizes.

(Note to adviser: You may want to add some local figures showing the number of persons employed in your local agricultural industries or business firms. Your local chamber of commerce might be able to help you.)

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11/7/60

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Farm-City Week Feature No. 3

Illinois Food Is Big Business

Illinois farmers produced enough crops and livestock last year to feed almost 10-1/2 million people.

About 154,000 farms are the backbone of a food industry that is coming to be a multibillion-dollar business in Illinois.

According to _____ county farm (or home) adviser _____, Illinois led all states, including Iowa, in corn sales in 1959. The remainder of the corn crop was used to feed $1.2 billion worth of livestock and poultry, including $400 million worth of hogs. Illinois ranked second in hog production.

Illinois farmers fattened over $500 million worth of beef, fourth highest among all states and nearly 7 percent of the U. S. total. In dairy products the state ranked ninth; in poultry and eggs, it ranked 18th.

Illinois has habitually led the nation in soybean production. Soybeans were a $230 million crop last year, the oil and meal finding an active market both here and abroad.

Economists calculated that consumers paid about $5 billion for Illinois-produced food in 1959. The farmers' share of this total was about $1.9 billion. The difference comes in various processing services between the farmstead and the supermarket.

The fact should not go unnoticed that, compared with other states, Illinois is also a big grower of horseradish. And home gardeners may be heartened to know that Illinois leads as well in the producttion of onion sets.

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RFH:mf
11/8/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local 4-H Leaders To Attend
Recognition Day Program In Springfield

More than 300 Illinois 4-H leaders will be honored for outstanding service to the state 4-H program at the 15th annual 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day program in Springfield November 22.

Four _____ county 4-H leaders will be among those honored. They are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Many leading representatives of business and industry and state extension workers will attend the Recognition Day program to help honor the volunteer leaders.

During the day the leaders will visit the Centennial Building to hear discussions about their state government. They will also be free to tour the State Museum, the State Capitol or historical Lincoln spots in Springfield.

4-H Leaders' Recognition Day is planned each year so that local club leaders can share in some of the public acclaim given to 4-H Club members.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says it is the loyal efforts of these leaders, without pay, that make 4-H Club work in Illinois and all over the country the success that it is today.

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